The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 134. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 5 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 99, or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christensen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
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RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2183	Fri. 8th Aug	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th August 1913.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital. Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to a one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores.

85, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE

Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron:

The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President-in-Council:

James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from

THE HONY. SECRETARY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg, (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

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The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

869

ESTABLISHED 1885. BY APPOINTMENT. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at low Premiums).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).
CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers,)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

SIMLA:
Mr. G. M. MARWAHA,
Maude Ville, Simla,

AJMER:
Messrs. B. R. & Sons.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to certain works having to be carried out, the water supply to the City will be given at low pressure on Wednesday the 6th instant.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
A. T. EAST,
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 4th August, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Wallabhji Hansraj alias Vulubjee Hunsraj alias Valubhjee Hunsraj a Broker late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Holi-Chakla within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Santokbai, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Modh Bania Hindoo Inhabitant having no occupation residing at Holi-chakla within the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Kaku alias Jamnadas and Manilal minor sons of the said deceased and limited to the period of minority of one of them. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 1st day of August, 1913.

A. B. PANDYA, Esq.,
0345 Petitioners Attorney.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.
Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

NOTICES

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE:—The Forty-First ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, at 5 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1914, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th July to 6th August, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.

By Order
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1913.

In the matter of the estate of Jesub Cassam Mitha deceased
AND
In the matter of Suit No. 873 of 1909 Rahim Abdul Joosab Cassam is the Plaintiff and Bai Rabiabai wife of Esmail Ebrahim and ors. are the Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jusab Cassum Mitha deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 1st day of January 1904 are hereby required to send in their claims to R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, at his office in the High Court House at Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Receiver will distribute the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled to the same, pursuant to the directions in that behalf given the 14th day of October 1911 having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1913.
0323.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

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THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of "Commerce," Calcutta, would be glad to receive photographs of business men for re-production in that paper. Please address:—"BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT; COMMERCE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE.—76 fully paid up Shares of the CINEMA THEATRES COMPANY, LIMITED—56 ordinary and 20 deferred in lots to suit purchasers. Prices Rs. 75 and Rs. 70 each respectively or any reasonable offer. Apply H. A. H. P. C/o Messrs. Payne & Co., 18, Esplanade Road
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By special arrangements with the Management of the Opera House, Mdlle. Benzoni and Dorion will make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

The Jakowlews
This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

Mystery and Magic
(Mr. Stillwell remains on the Bill for another week.)

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

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KING'S LUCKY HA'PENNY

1,000 HANDSHAKES IN FIVE DAYS.

QUEEN "LIKES TO HEAR WORKERS' CHEERS."

His Majesty has spent a busy but an extremely pleasant week and is "just a little tired," as he said on July 12, when chatting with the Mayor of Bury. This is only to be expected, for his Majesty has been motoring 100 miles a day. He has opened parks, a bridge, a dock, new wings of hospitals; he has visited factories and mills; has shaken hands with over 1,000 people; has listened to the National Anthem literally 100 times a day, and has been saluting and nodding to his subjects for eight hours on each journey, says the Liverpool correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Nevertheless, the tedium and perhaps the monotony of it all from the Royal point of view is as nothing in comparison with the fervent loyality of the people.

"I do like to hear them cheering," said the Queen to the Mayoress of Oldham as a throng of 60,000 people greeted her. "Oldham is always hearty," replied the Mayoress.

Lancashire was making holiday after midday. The workers were attired in their best; cricket and tennis clubs left their games to watch the procession. Little school-children bore medals and mugs as evidence of local festivities, for the passage of the Royal motor-car through their towns and villages was only an item in a day of glorious enjoyment.

"HA'PENNY FOR LUCK."

One of the prettiest incidents of the day happened on the way to Bury, when a National Reservist threw a half-penny into the Royal car and shouted, "Just for luck." The King appreciated this little touch of sentiment.

Their Majesties stopped their car on the Bury-road and visited a red-bricked villa, tenanted by Mr. Joseph Morris, a printer's cashier, and his wife and family. Husband and wife were standing outside the house, holding their two girls high above the crowd to see the procession, and they were most astonished when the King and Queen walked towards their gate.

The Queen asked questions about the baby, who is only six weeks old, and Mrs. Morris proposes to call her "Freda Mary." The five rooms of the villa were comfortably furnished, having a piano, upholstered sofa and chairs, artistic oleograph and electro-plated kitchen range. The King inquired about Mr. Morris's annual income and the rent of his house, which is 5s. a week. Mention of this sum surprised the King.

"How many children have you?" the Queen asked.

"Three little girls," said Mrs. Morris; "the eldest is six, and she is with the schol-children of Heywood who will sing to your Majesty this afternoon. Here's the second," pointing to little Edna, two years old, who was hiding her face on her father's shoulder.

"I am sure you must be very comfortable," said the King, and this is a charming villa for five shillings a week."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SOLDIERS.

When walking through Messrs. Platt's engineering works at Oldham the Queen presented a gold brooch to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. It had been subcribed for by the workers, who gave twopence each to show the appreciation of the only woman in the spindle-making department.

Talking to three Crimean veterans at Leigh, the King said, "I am proud of all my veterans," as he shook their hands.

They were all over eighty, and their spokesman answered, "We are so happy that your Majesty has spoken to your grand-mother's soldiers."

The King, in a Field Marshal's undress uniform, with the Queen and Prince Albert, attended church parade and watched the march past of the Lancashire Territorials at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. General Bethune, Inspector-General of the Territorials, stood on his right. Six thousand troops from the various Lancashire forces and 4,000 Reservists took part in the march.

The Earl of Derby left the Royal platform to lead the Army Service Corps and the Brigade of Rifles, and was cheered to the echo by the spectators. The scene throughout was inspiring, and the martial music and faultless marching of the detachments greatly delighted the crowd.

Babu Bonomally Chakrabarty, a well-to-do gentleman residing at Khandarpur in District Faridpur, received a letter the other day threatening that a dacoity would be committed in his house and that if he removed his property he would be severely injured. A constable has been deputed to his house. Similar threatening letters have been received at the Patposhar Zemindar's kutchery in Faridpur. Letter addressed to the latter bears the post-mark of Dhurumtolla, Calcutta.

ACROSS EUROPE IN AN AEROPLANE.

IMPRESSIONS OF A TOUR.

The journey which I have just made may be regarded from several points of view equal in their interest, wrote M. Des Moulinais in the "Daily Mail" on July 5th. It may be considered as an experiment on a large scale which has tested the aeroplane in all weathers, in all conditions, and over all sorts of country. It has thus brought out the advantages and the drawbacks of this method of travel, and also thrown into relief improvements which are still lacking in the machine.

Already extended journeys may be made by aeroplane. I have helped to demonstrate that. But there is still much to be done before the aeroplane becomes a really comfortable vehicle in which one does not get tired. The inventors may go on searching. There is plenty of scope for them yet, and it is towards the following aims that their efforts should be directed. They must try to device a machine which is at once of high speed and capacity and is yet capable of landing very gently, almost dead slow. This ideal aeroplane must nevertheless have sufficient means of defence against air pockets for the landing to be made in a normal manner. With such a machine a motor breakdown would be much less dangerous—because a machine moving at low speed needs only very small space in which to stop, and secondly, because if by chance a smash does happen it is clearly much less dangerous at a speed of eighteen miles an hour than of sixty.

A journey of 3,000 miles puts to a stern test the solidity of an aeroplane and its powers of resisting bad weather. My machine came back from its flight round Northern Europe looking so clean and presentable that a friend of mine cried, "But you have changed your canvas during the journey; it looks quite new!" I can only conclude that in this respect enormous progress has been made.

135 MILES AN HOUR.

The flight I made has considerable interest from a sporting point of view. The best way to bring this out is to recount the chief features of it. I started from Paris with a rather slight wind, which was, nevertheless, strong enough to drive me rapidly before it towards Germany. My first stage, a distance of 260 miles, was covered in two hours forty-five minutes, which was not such a bad speed, but the second stage from Wanne to Berlin was much more rapid. I travelled between these points at a speed of 135 miles an hour. I was aware that a motor breakdown would now have been of serious consequences, but enthusiasm and the excitement with which this immense speed thrilled me, together with the certainty of success which began to dawn upon my mind, prevented me from attaching an exaggerated importance to such a possibility. It was only the landing in Berlin which caused me some anxiety. After the considerable nervous effort which this flight involved I felt seized with an overpowering desire for sleep. A German airman took me to his house and looked after me like a brother. I would not give way to slumber, however, and swallowed many cups of coffee to keep myself wide awake. The next flight, from Berlin to Warsaw, was same in comparison, although the wind, at any rate during the first part of the journey, blew as violently as before.

I reached Warsaw at six in the evening by my watch, and I had made the journey in so short a time that I could not rid myself of the impression that I was still in France, or at any rate quite close to the frontier, but in reality I had come 940 miles.

HEAD WINDS IN RUSSIA.

Next day the storm began again, and I allowed myself a lazy morning. The gale lasted three days, and on the fourth the wind turned to the north. Impatient of further delay I decided to start for St. Petersburg. All the same I was broken-hearted being obliged to give up the idea of flying from Warsaw to St. Petersburg in one day. It was this time at a speed of just over fifty miles an hour with a strong head wind that I crept painfully towards St. Petersburg. I arrived there after flying over forests of fir trees, over fields ridged with irrigation ditches, and waste lands consisting of hillocks and holes which could have swallowed up both me and my aeroplane.

But the most difficult part of the journey was the crossing of the Baltic Sea. The crossing was 245 miles long, and for a distance of 150 miles I was out of sight of land.

Flying across Sweden in the rain sent a few shivers down my spine! People who have visited this country, covered as it is with waterways and trees, will understand why. The flight across Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France on the way back to Paris was just a "pleasure trip," and I was delighted with my reception at Paris by my family and the many friends who had gathered at the aerodrome to await me.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 4, 0·07 in.

Fall 8 a. m. to 8 p.m. August 4, ·08 in.

Fall since June 1, 59·70 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 13.91 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a m of 2s July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts
B. G. Hospital ..	0·31	59 95
C. T. Hospital ..	0·20	59.16
J. J. Hospital ..	0.31	72 04
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 4th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total from 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)..	88·3	83·0	83	..	0·10	0·10
Jask ..	94·0	85·8	79	..	0·09	−0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)..	96·3	89·0	82	..	0·01	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104·3	84·5	68	..	5·70	+2·82
Rawalpindi ..	101·4	83·6	90	..	?	?
Lahore ..	103·4	85·7	77	..	9·12	+1·09
Sibsa ..	102·8	80·8	79	..	13·64	+7·60
Amritsar ..	94·5	77·9	89	0·15	22·45	+9·89
Delhi ..	96·5	82·8	79	..	10·8	−2·34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	101·0	86·0	72	..	5·64	−7·78
Mainpuri ..	98·8	..	87	..	7·42	−3·72
Jhansi ..	96·5	81·5	70	..	5·42	−13·33
Cawnpore ..	98·1	83·0	75	..	8·56	−7·08
Allahabad ..	94·6	79·5	76	..	11·56	−6·72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105·6	84·8	83	..	1·45	+0·65
Karachi ..	88·0	81·0	83	..	10·62	+6·78
Ajmer ..	96·6	77·7	82	..	7·59	−2·94
Jaipur ..	95·2	77·6	71	..	11·42	+0·9
Kotah ..	93·0	78·6	75	0·75	5·95	−5·27
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	82·0	75·5	85	0·08	23·45	+14·62
Dwarka ..	83·0	79·7	83	0·12	13·35	+3·46
Veraval ..	81·0	78·8	87	0·02	23·67	+11·95
Rajkot ..	83·1	76·8	87	0·16	22·31	+5·44
Bhavnagar Para. ..	86·0	76·3	85	0·11	29·29	+18·67
Surat ..	84·9	74·2	93	0·48	29·26	+2·77
Ahmedabad ..	85·0	75·7	92	0·06	24·81	+6·90
Deesa ..	79·0	75·9	93	0·33	32·33	+9·55
Neemuch ..	77·9	72·0	92	0·46	15·96	+7·93
Indore ..	75·1	70·1	98	0·12	28·87	+12·25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	80·3	71·8	92	0·20	23·79	−5·24
Saugor ..	85·8	72·1	95	0·11	17·6	−6·26
Hoshangabad..	77·1	69·4	93	0·22	27·81	+3·57
Khandwa ..	76·2	70·1	88	0·42	29·77	+14·52
Akola ..	83·2	72·8	81	0·16	18·23	+1·84
Amraoti ..	78·8	70·3	89	0·16	26·24	+5·10
Nagpur ..	77·0	71·3	93	0·83	29·56	+4·77
Chanda ..	83·1	72·0	87	0·54	30·3	+4·00
Raipur ..	78·7	72·6	92	0·09	25·5	+0·42
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84·4	78·4	83	0·07	59·70	+13·91
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	76·9	90	0·39	57·79	−8·84
Mormugao ..	84·5	74·7	87	0·40	70·33	+5·93
Karwar ..	83·7	75·0	82	0·28	71·58	−9·37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	84·4	72·1	81	..	17·61	+0·87
Ahmednagar..	87·6	69·5	83	0·01	16·65	+7·73
Poona ..	90·3	70·3	87	0·49	20·44	+8·05
Sholapur ..	92·8	75·1	70	..	9·69	+0·08
Bijapur ..	89·2	71·3	79	..	8·54	+2·86
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad ..	83·4	69·7	86	0·01	15·28	+2·77
Nizamabad (Indur).	87·4	74·7	81	0·10	27·07	+10·61
Hyderabad ..	89·8	73·2	79	0·05	10·35	−0·75
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·8	74·8	83	0·54	65·58	−12·97
Calicut ..	85·3	77·1	85	0·01	59·74	−8·39
Cochin ..	85·2	77·2	79	0·12	59·96	+6·87
Colombo ..	85·0	78·0	86	..	12·01	−1·10
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	96·3	77·7	77	..	5·70	−5·68
Bellary ..	95·0	76·3	64	..	3·07	−0·74
Cuddapah ..	99·0	76·8	63	..	4·13	−3·48
Madras ..	102·5	79·5	58	..	3·39	−3·19
Bangalore ..	83·3	66·3	80	..	8·13	+0·56
Coimbatore ..	89·4	72·8	79	..	2·79	−0·27
Trichinopoly..	100·1	79·5	49	..	1·26	−1·71
Negapatam ..	99·2	80·7	66	..	1·15	−2·52

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0.75" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and Gujarat, and local rain in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.16", Bhavnagar-Para 0.11", Surat 0.28", Deesa 0·33", Neemuch 0.46" and Indore 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect except at the Coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.20", Saugor 0.10", Hoshangabad 0.22", Khandawa 0.42", Amraoti 0.16", Nagpur 0.83" and Chanda 0.54". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been neraly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.39", Mormugao 0.40" and Karwar 0.28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Poona has had 0.49" and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, and local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. There has been a decrease in the amount of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in west Central India, Gujarat, Hyderabad, the north and east Punjab; some showers in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and possibly in the United Provinces.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 4.

The monsoon is weak except in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central India, West and Central Provinces; fairly general in west of United Provinces, East Rajputana and on West Coast; and local in East and North Punjab, Gujarat and Mysore.

A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Bombay-Deccan and North Hyderabad. Diamond Island reports four inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu and Toungoo, three; Rangoon, two; Monywa, one and a half; Coxs Badar, one; Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Simla, half; Parachinar, quarter; Kotah, three-quarters; and Mercara, one.

Forecast:—No important change is likely

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports strong monsoon and high sea.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Kobe, reports encountered over east and cloudy weather with heavy rain and strong breeze.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, reports moderate to fresh monsoon and squally weather.

S. S. Clan Macphee:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, with arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, reports moderate wind and high sea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 5

630. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday Wednesday & Friday at 7 A. M. on the Maidanin front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

631. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

632. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, to-day Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

633. *Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 6th Inst., at 7-30 A. M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress:—Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

634. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30, P M.

635. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

636. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major H. J P Browne, G. S. O. Bombay Brigade, will give a lecture to-day the 5th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P M.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present,
Dress,—Plain clothes.

637. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 P. M. at Head-Quarters, and not Wednesday the 6th Inst. as previously ordered.

638. *Musketry.*—There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th Instant commencing at 4 P. M.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 3rd August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. inches	29·691
Temperature of Air ..	.. degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	.. ,,	78·4
Dew Point	.. ,,	77·0
Relative humidity of Air ..	.. ,,	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	8·8
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do.	.. ,,	77·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	.. miles	280
Fall of Rain	.. inches	0·11
Total fall during month..	.. ,,	0·29
Total fall during year ..	.. ,,	59·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th August ..	.. ,,	0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 4th August 1913, was 29·927 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is deeded. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h. m		ft. in.
		m 0 55		28 2
Tues.	5	1 24	a	29 1
		1 44		28 3
Wed.	6	2 4		29 4
		m 2 34		27 10
Thurs.	7	2 5	a	28 5
		m 3 27		27 2
Fri.	8	3 28	a	27 3
		m 4 27		26 4
Sat.	9	4 15	a	26 1
		m 5 45		25 9
Sun.	10	5 11	a	24 11

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.		ft. in.
		m 6 44		14 11
Tues.	5	7 30	a	16 0
		7 30		15 10
Wed.	6	8 12		15 10
		m 8 18		17 1
Thurs.	7	8 57	a	16 0
		m 9 9		18 6
Fri.	8	9 48	a	16 5
		10 7		20 0
Sat.	9	10 47		16 11
		11 30		21 2
Sun.	10	11 57		17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset..
5, (Tues.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12 m
6, (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
7, (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
8, (Fri.)	6h. 18m	7h. 11 m
9, (Sat.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11 m
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 25th. 3h 23.7 m P. M.; New Moon August 2nd 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter 9th. 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th. 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 4.

173. The followrg is published for information:—
Subject:—Elementary Training.
(2) Major H. J. P. Browne, G. S. O., Bombay Brigade, will deliver a lecture on 5th August 1913 at B. V. A, Lecture Room, at 7-15 p. m.
Subject:—The Strategy of Campaign, 1805.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.
Dress:—Both lectures, plain clothes.
The first Lecture in First Aid will be delivered, at Head-Quarters, on Thursday 7th August 1913 commencing at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
Reference the above, the complete course consists of about 5 Lectures. Candidates must attend each lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.
The lectures will be delivered Fortnightly on Thursdays.

174. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-0 p. m. on Tuesday next.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 4.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market opened weak but gathered strength during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4, gradually improved to Rs. 96-6-6, but immediately, under seeling pressure, assumed a downward tendency and closed at Rs. 96-5-6 (sellers) for 29th August delivery.

Ready paper was placed at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-14.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented an excited appearance to-day and sudden rise and fall took place in several shares. The Bull operators are firm and business on large scale is booked by them. Cheap money and the prosperous out look of the season are the great factors which allow them to assume an unbending attitude. For the time being the Bears have lost the control of the Market and look dull and depressed.

Crescent opened at Rs. 140 but steadily advanced to Rs. 147-8 at the close for September delivery.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,445 to Rs. 1,470.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 612-8 in the morning, touched to Rs. 630 but closed at Rs. 627-8 for September.

David advanced to Rs. 585.

Colaba stood steady at Rs. 1,530.

Currimbhai dropped to Rs. 257-8 in the morning, but at the close owing to a keen demand moved up to Rs. 268-12.

Finlay improved to Rs. 372-8.

Central stood at Rs. 2,140 and Swadesh at Rs. 1,727-8.

Empire of India Life Insurance Shares changed hands at Rs. 485.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 275 and Ordinary declined to Rs. 237-8.

Tatta Hydro Ordinary improved to Rs. 1,120 and Preference to Rs. 915.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 67-8.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 4.

The Local cotton market was dull and declining. There was no demand for actuals.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Sail's do.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals ..	225	25 1- 4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	.. ..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	.. ..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	.. ..	..
M. G. Do. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	237 ..	do.
Do. ..	.. ..	..
Do. ..	.. ..	..
Do. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	236 ..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	244 234 ..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Par Staple..	260 ..	do.
Do. do.	.. ..	..
Do. do.	230 ..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Barsee, Fur-bani, Good Staple..	.. ..	..
M. G. Nander ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Broach ..	.. ..	275 25-3-14
Do. ..	.. ..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Surat ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	.. ..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	.. ..	241 25-8-13
Westerns, Churka ..	.. ..	255 do.
M. G. Westerns ..	.. ..	260 do.
M. G. Miraj ..	.. ..	269 do.
M. G. Compta ..	.. ..	256 do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	.. ..	..
M. G do. ..	.. ..	..
G. Bijapore ..	.. ..	..

The Calcutta Mahomedans will hold a public meeting at the Town Hall to protest against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing a part of the Cawnpore mosque.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667/8
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	67-4
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-4.5
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old issue) Rs. 30 .. (New issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk...		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	940
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	250
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2140
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	760
Choi Silk ..	..	20	755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1530
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	147/8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	268-12
David ..	May-Nov.	20	585
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	465
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	627/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	372-8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 X D
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,495
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1470
Sun ..	Oct.	..	126.4
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	30
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	80	1,727/8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C.	..	Nil.	465
Vishnu Cotton {P.	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	615
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert, Kurrachee ..	"	45	50
Bruce Cawnpore ..	"	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¼	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	13⅜
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudoura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkari, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/3
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Bholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	4ll.	16
Bamankus ..	..	Nil.	
Back Bay Bar ..			4
Badham Pile ..			94 X D
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35C D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	675
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. { P. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	177.
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building.	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. { O. P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	237-8 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju Sep.	30 H.yr. 8	450
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	115
Empire of L. L. Rs. 50	..	..	485
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 12½	20
Indian Cotton Company { Old 100 New 25 Issue	..	..	100
P 100	March	..	25
John Roberts & Co..	Oct.-Jul	7 % 13	101 200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	..	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	10 % 12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	..	..
Phillips & Co. ..	July	20 %	402/8
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½	35
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	40	880
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	10 %	23
Sidar Carbic Gas Co.	..	8 %	308
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	96
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. D. P.	Jan & July	.. Nil. ..	40 nom 94 19 5
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	..	172
.. P 600	..	4 %	1120 915
Thacker & Co. ..	May.	24 %	198 X D
Telephone Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co. ..		Rs. 15	492-8 X D

Buyer 1-8—Sellers—Nom—Nominal price
OD—Ex-Dividend, XD—Ex-dividend. &c

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 4th			
3rd S. S. Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool	July 11
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh	July 27
S. S. Rangoon	Mareu	Kamoshita Kobe	June 30
S. S. Crostafels	Sockan	Calcutta	July 21
S. S. Clan Macphee	Ody	Glasgow	June 26
S. S. Putiala	Bamber	Busreh	July 20
S. S. Surada	Alton	Samarang	July 4
S. S. China	Tocque	Shanghai	July 15
4th S. S. Strathcarron	Huntchison	Delagoabay.	July 19.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. City of Bristol Henderson Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday

Stemer Elysi for Liverpool etc.,
" Rangoon Maru for Kobe ect.,
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,398 tons, Captain T. Coverley, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Liverpool July 11th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh July 27th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line Steamer Rangoon Maru

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 19th August, at 5-45 p.m.

Principal A. L. Covernton has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

That the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the Syndicate be empowered to take steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein.

The following is the scheme:—

The Syndicate have considered a letter from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 93-C. D., dated 31st December, 1912, and the letter from the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, No. 347, dated the 7th February, 1913, both with reference to the utilisation of the Imperial non-recurring Grant of three lakhs, and the recurring Grant of Rs. 45,000; and also with reference to other grants to the University by the Government of India. The two letters referred to above deal with the recurring expenditure proposed by the Syndicate under four heads. The first two heads have already been disposed of, the expenditure on the Library being in the hands of an enlarged and representative Library Committee, and the Senate having itself disposed of the question of the Expert Adviser. The Syndicate have so far confined themselves to the methods of carrying out the scheme of post-graduate study under University auspices by the appointment of University Lecturers for the year 1914.

The Syndicate feel that any proposals in this connection which they make ought to be regarded as tentative and subject to revision each year. It is not until the attempt to secure suitable lecturers has been made and the courses of lectures have been actually delivered, that the strength or weakness of the arrangements will be seen. It is not desirable that they should be planned on too grandiose a scale. The University will do well to limit its first teaching activities to such fields as seem to promise surest success, and they will probably prove to be those in which there is the greatest opening for and need of original work.

The Report of a Committee of the Syndicate which dealt with the subject on August 21st, 1912, suggested three forms of post-graduate teaching: (1) Courses of lectures by eminent Professors of British Universities, who would visit India for this purpose; (2) Inter-Collegiate lectures to be delivered in the main by members of the staffs of the Colleges of the Presidency and to be paid for by the University, the appointments being temporary; (3) University Professors holding permanent appointments. The Committee, however, recommended that such permanent appointments should be postponed till the Expert Adviser had made his report. The proposals of the Committee were accepted by the Syndicate, approved, by the Senate on September 30th, 1912, and submitted to Government. The Government of India in their letter (Education) No. 93-C.D., dated 31st December 1912, approved provisionally this triple scheme but they suggested that the inter-collegiate lecturers should hold permanent appointments and they reversed the amounts allotted by the Senate to the lectures from Europe and India respectively.

DETAILED PROPOSALS.

The Syndicate have now reconsidered this scheme, in the light of the views expressed by the Government of India, and with a view to more detailed proposals. They think that for the promotion of post-graduate study the University requires three kinds of teachers:

(i) Professors of high distinction occupying permanent appointments to which high emoluments are attached. The function of this class of teachers would be principally to organise and carry out research, secondarily to train students in the work of research, and thirdly to give lectures in which the professor not only would teach students but would give to the public indications of the results of his work. The conditions of such appointments may be defined later with the help of the expert adviser. But the Syndicate wish to point out that in their opinion ultimately this class of appointment should constitute the real nucleus of the University's system of post-graduate teaching. The professor will be a man of ample leisure for his work and in receipt of emoluments sufficient to render his position one of dignity, comfort and attractiveness. He will be the expert adviser of the University in all matters connected with his subject, and will advise on the organisation of teaching in his subject.

(ii) Readers to deliver courses of lectures on the special branch of learning in which they are interested with a view to the assistance of students entering upon research work or conducting special studies. These lecturers would be selected from distinguished scholars in Europe. They would be requested, in selecting the subject of their lectures, to have regard to the nature of the post-B.A. course and to publish beforehand a synopsis of the course. They would be expected to deliver not less than 24 lectures and also to undertake some direct supervision of students' work in the period during which the course lasted. Such supervision might mean a personal interview once a week with students and advice as to their methods of study. Only genuine post-graduate students should have a claim to such help from the Readers.

(iii). Lecturers.—The Syndicate feel that the University will have done only a little to establish post-graduate teaching when it has provided such Readers. Their courses will be few and in the main limited to such aspects of the subjects as interest the lecturer himself. They think it necessary to attempt the organisation of more comprehensive and systematic instruction and direction of graduates in the prescribed courses of post-B.A. studies. To achieve this the University needs to devise a scheme of lectures which will cover at least the more difficult portions of several of the branches into which the M.A. course is divided, and to provide some supervision of the studies of M.A. students. The Syndicate, therefore, propose the appointment of a number of lecturers to undertake such systematic instruction and direction. These lecturers would be drawn in the main but not wholly from the staffs of the Colleges of this Presidency. They would co-operate so as to avoid duplication of work and classes and to cover as much of the prescribed course as possible.

SCHEME FOR CURRENT YEAR.

In the current year it is proposed that an attempt shall be made to bring into operation only the second and third parts of the scheme. With the limited funds at the University's disposal and with the object of not undertaking more than can be well done, the Syndicate recommend that it shall, to begin with, concentrate its post-graduate energies on a small number of branches of study only. In the selection of these subjects the Syndicate have had regard to the character and aims of the University in the past, the utility, popularity and vitality of the various branches of study, to the possibility of obtaining Readers of satisfactory quality and distinction in any subject and to the needs of the students. They recommend that the postgraduate courses to be undertaken by the Readers and lecturers be limited for the present to the following four subjects:—

(a) Oriental Classical languages, preference being given to Sanskrit and Persian because this University has always specially interested itself in promoting the study of those languages.

(b) General Modern History and Indian History.

(c) Sociology and Economics. This subject and History are selected because (among other reasons) they are known to afford great scope for research and development, because a widespread interest is being manifested in them, and because the Syndicate has already decided to develop the University Library in these two directions, so that there will be material and literature at hand for advanced study.

(d) Philosophy. This subject is selected because the student undoubtedly needs help in the study of European philosophy, because Indian philosophy, which is now included in the M.A. course, seems a subject for which lecturers will be found most easily outside the staffs of the Colleges: further, the University Library is providing a supply of books on philosophy.

QUESTION OF REMUNERATION.

Remuneration.—The Syndicate have also considered the number of Readers and Lecturers to be appointed and the amount of remuneration that will be adequate to secure teachers of the requisite quality. The remuneration of a Reader coming from Europe cannot, in their opinion, be put at less than Rs. 4,000 for one course of lectures, out of which sum the Reader would be expected to defray all his expenses. As Government have sanctioned Rs. 12,000 for Readers from Europe and Rs. 6,000 for Lecturers, the Syndicate recommend that:—

(a) Readers: three gentlemen distinguished for scholarship be invited from Europe to give as Readers of this University courses of lectures respectively in an Oriental Language and Literature (preferably Sanskrit); (ii) Modern (including Indian) History; (iii) Sociology (including Economics), at a remuneration of Rs. 4,000 each. The courses should in each case consist of not less than 24 lectures.

(b) Lecturers: the University should provide three distinct courses of lectures in each of the following five branches of the M.A. course: (i) Oriental Classical Language, Sanskrit; (ii) Oriental Classical Language, Persian; (iii) History; (iv) Economics; (v) Philosophy. These subjects are the same as those proposed for the Readers, with the addition of Philosophy, so that M. A. students who attend the courses of both Readers and Lecturers will get from three to seven courses directly on or connected with the branch they have selected for study; in addition they will have advice and direction from as many teachers of ability. The Syndicate propose that the University pay to each Lecturer for one course of not less than twenty-four lectures a sum of Rs. 400, the total cost amounting to the Rs. 6,000 sanctioned for this purpose. They believe that this amount of remuneration, coupled with the distinction that, they hope, will attach to the position of University Lecturer, will suffice to attract the best lecturers available. But they think, nevertheless, that it might be supplemented by fees paid by those attending the lectures. At present certain Colleges charge fees to M.A. students amounting to Rs. 60 a year. The Syndicate suggest that a uniform fee of Rs. 10 per annum be charged to each student for each course of lectures he attends, the fee to be payable to the College of whose staff the Lecturer is a member, or to the Lecturer himself if he be attached to no College. In the former case the disposal of the fees would rest with the College authorities. The lectures would be open to all graduates whose names were entered on the roel of a recognised College and the College authorities would supply the Lecturer with the names of those wishing to attend.

TIME AND PLACE OF LECTURES.

Time.—It appears to the Syndicate that distinguished scholars from Europe will be unwilling to visit India in the cold season, because that is the time when the Universities of Europe are in busy session. But most Universities of Europe enjoy a long summer vacation and many of their scholars and professors might be willing to accept an appointment at that time of the year. The Syndicate, therefore, recommend that the Readers from Europe be invited to deliver their lectures in the monsoon term of 1914. The work of the Lecturers would normally be spread througout the whole year.

Place.—Having regard to the grouping of the Colleges in this Presidency it appears to the Syndicate inevitable that all those courses of lectures should be delivered at Bombay or Poona. In view of the fact that the University Library is in Bombay, the Syndicate think that, other things being equal, Bombay should have the preference. But if the Lecturer and a large majority of those attending his course live at Poona, the Syndicate may be given the power to allow the lectures to be delivered there.

Method of Appointment.—(a) The Syndicate think that for the purpose of obtaining Readers from Europe the Syndicate should be instructed to apply to such bodies as the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire: and also to adveritise in high class papers (e. g., "The Times" and "the Athenoeum.") Correspondence should at first be conducted with such agencies and directly with the applicants; and a suitable scholar having been found and approved by the Senate and the Local Government, the India Office should be asked to engage him.

(b) The selection of candidates for appointment by the Senate to the post of Lecturer should be made by the Syndicate after notification, and perhaps advertisement in the Indian newspapers, of the number of Lecturers required in each subject. Members of the staffs of Colleges should be required to forward their applications through the Principal of their College; other gentlemen would apply direct to the Syndicate. Applications should contain a statement of the exact subject of the course, the number of the lectures and the dates proposed. In recommending Lecturers the Syndicate would be careful to avoid duplication or overlapping of subjects. When appointments have been finally made, a sub-committee might be appointed by the Syndicate to organise the course in connection with the Reader or Lecturer.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

PROPOSALS TO HOLD IN MARCH.

Dr. Mann has given notice that he will move the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to bring forward proposals with a view to making the academical year begin on some day in June and holding the University examinations now held in November every year in March and April.

The Committee recommend that in the Faculty of Arts the First Term being on the 20th June and end on the 10th October, and (by a majority of votes) that the Second Term being on the 10th November and end on the 10th March. The dates of the commencement and the conclusion of the terms for the professional Colleges may be fixed after consultation with their Principals.

The Committee recommend that the following be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms in the Faculty of Arts:—First Term, 65 days; Second Term, 65 days. The total number of days (inclusive of Sundays) will be 113 in the First Term, as against 103 at present; and 111 in the Second Term against 113 at present.

The Committee recommend that the F. Ag., S. Ag., and B. Ag. examinations should begin on first Monday in March, M. A., and M. Sc., on second Monday, Matriculation on third Monday, Inter. Arts, Inter. Sc., F. E., and S. E., on fourth Monday and B. A., B. Sc. and B. E., on Monday following the fourth Monday in March.

The Committee have omitted the examinations in Law, Medicine and Commerce because a separate proposal for the Law examinations is to be submitted to the Senate, and the examinations in Medicine and Commerce can be dealt with hereafter.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

FLOODED ROADS IN PAREL.

POSITION OF TRAMWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

A letter from Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., requesting the Secretary to inform the President and members of the Corporation of his deep sense of the generous terms in which they had been good enough to refer to his work while he had held the post of Municipal Commissioner was recorded.

Mr. J. Crerar, Municipal Commissioner, was then on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha elected a member of the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr. P. R. Cadell resigned.

The Corporation then granted leave of absence until the end of Novemr next to Mr. James Macdonald.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint an assessor to the tribunal of appeal. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved and Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded "that Mr. W. A. Chambers, architect and surveyor, be re-appointed assessor to the tribunal of appeal constituted under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment, Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Bhedwar, B.A., L.C.E., to continue to act for Mr. Chambers during his absence."

The proposition was carried.

STABLES OFF POWVALA STREET.

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. P. M. Wadia and others, residents of Powvala street bringing to notice the state of the extensive stables situated to the west of Powvala street and in the midst of rows of big buildings occupied by numerous families. The letter stated that the stables at present accommodated over a thousand buffaloes and hackney carriage horses and that the stench and smell that came out from the direction of the stables were unbearable. It was further observed that there was no more powerful cause of plague, malaria and other fevers than the location of stables in close proximity to dwelling houses and that immediate action should be taken in the interests of public health to put a stop to the nuisances which affect the health and lives of hundreds of people, and adding that if the Municipality could not remove the stables, an official representation might be made to the Improvement Trust under Section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act to declare the site of the stables to be an unhealthy area and fit for an Improvement Scheme; adding further that the Powvala street was blind at its northern end and that it was desirable that this end should be extended about a hundred feet so as to make it meet Grant Road.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for an early report.

AID TO A MISSION SCHOOL.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Rev. Mr. Arthur French of the S. P. G. Mission, Byculla, stating that the S. P. G. Mission had maintained an Anglo-Tamil Primary School at Dharavi, Mahim, since April 1903, where instruction was given through the medium of Tamil; that the Mission had always had efficient and devoted teachers for the school brought from South India at large expense; that the school was small having under 25 children, but that as no other school existed for Tamil children, it had been filling an educational need in that District for the last 10 years; stating also that a Tamil gentleman, Mr. Buell, Ex-Head Master of the American Marathi Mission School in Byculla, examined the school and that he not only certified the teaching as thoroughly efficient, but also gave a most satisfactory account of the pupils' knowledge and progress; and that the Rev. D. Roilpillai, who was for 8 years the Vice-Principal of the Indian Provincial Training College of South Africa, visited the school, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the education given; adding that the school was under his personal supervision and management and submitting that though the Tamil people are strangers in this Presidency, they look to the education of their children; further observing that their Mission had performed the work unaided and unrecognized for over 10 years and appealing to the Corporation to grant it both recognition and a grant-in-aid.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the letter was forwarded to the Joint Schools' Committee for disposal.

ROADS AT PAREL.

The next item that was considered was a letter to the President from Mr. K. R. Desai and other inhabitants of Parel district stating that every year during the monsoon the whole of the road from the Morarji Goculdass Mill to Currey Road and further to the west got flooded with water and became almost impassable; that layers of mud were formed on the sides of the road emitting a very bad smell; that the houses adjoining the road remained surrounded with water during the greater part of the monsoon and that as their foundations got weaker, the houses might collapse; adding that they had been complaining every year of the difficulties but to no effect, and expressing the hope that something would be done in the matter.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

The Corporation next considered the following Government resolution:—"With a view to a further and more thorough discussion of the question of the education of the children employed in factories, the Governor in Council has consulted the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and, with the co-operation of these bodies, has decided to refer the matter to a Committee consisting of their representatives and others. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—

The Director of Public Instruction, Chairman; the Collector of Bombay; the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet; the Hon'ble Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Knight, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Knight; Mr. D. E. Wacha; the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency (who will be Secretary to the Committee).

The Committee is requested to examine generally the question of the education of factory children and more particularly to—

(1) consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories;

(2) suggest the measures necessary to give effect to their recommendations;

(3) report upon whom primarily the responsibility for, and cost of, the execution of such measures should be imposed.

It is suggested that the Committee should, if possible, meet during the months of July and August, and the Governor in Council will be glad if their report can be submitted so as to reach him in September."

On the motion of Mr. Rahimtulla **C. Pabani, the letter was recorded.**

COMMISSIONER AND THE COUNCIL.

The next item on the agenda paper was a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, general department, regarding a proposal to amend Section 57 (2) of the Municipal Act so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The letter has already been published.

Sir Pherozeshah moved that the letter be referred to a Committee. The proposition, being seconded, was carried.

PLAY-GROUND FOR ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

The Corporation next considered an application from the Rector, St. Xavier's High School for giving the Nakhoda tank to the school on reasonable terms for a play-ground for the school with the Commissioner's remarks thereon. Both the application and the Commissioner's letter have been reported in the "Chronicle."

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the matter was referred to a Committee named at the meeting.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. Joseph Baptista moved:—"That the President be reuqested to move Government to amend the Municipal Act to the effect that a person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a councillor if such person holds any share in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited."

Mr. Baptista, in support of his motion, said that under Section 16 (f) the shareholders of this Company would have been disqualified but for the exception to that section which excluded joint stock companies from its operation. That, the speaker thought, was reasonable but the case of the Tramway Company stood on a very very different level.

The Tramway Company had a monopoly from them and if things went right their contract would last for at least half a century and on principle, as councillors ought to be above suspicion like Caesar's wife, they must be disqualified if they held shares in the Company and the exception to Section 16 (f) should not apply to the Tramway Company. At present, the procedure did interfere with the discussion of tramway questions and he would give a particular instance, namely, that of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. He wished to cast no reflections but what was Sir Ibrahim's conduct? He being a director abstained from influencing the voting.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia: That is quite correct.

Mr. Baptista said that was very honourable but it was very detrimental to the interests of the City at large and it was not right to put a councillor in that position. On the other hand, some shareholders actually influenced the opinion of other members and he said that because of his knowledge that that was not unusual. He particularly mentioned Sir Ibrahim's instance because his abstaining from taking part in the debates was a great loss, and he thought the best way was to act on the principle that where there was interest there should be no participation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Dr. Sukhia said that he was not a shareholder but he thought that the matter should be left to the honesty of the members and he asked Mr. Baptista not to press his proposition.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REMARKS.

Sir Ibrahim, who was the next speaker, said he would not have risen to address the Corporation but for the fact that Mr. Baptista had mentioned his name and in doing so, the speaker offered his sincerest thanks to Mr. Baptista for the kind words in which he had referred to him (the speaker). In the first place Mr. Baptista had acknowledged that he (the speaker) had behaved quite honourably. That was not the only thing he was indebted for to Mr. Baptista but he was indebted to him for the high compliment paid to him personally when he said that he (the speaker) being on the consultative committee had abstained from taking any part in the deliberations of that body and that was a serious loss. He wished to mention that even the leader of the house, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, had repeatedly told him that he was not debarred from taking part in the deliberations of that body if he was inclined to do so, but he had considered the matter from a higher standpoint and he had felt that if certain knowledge came to him on the Tramway board, it was not fair to make use of it on that body and he had, after a very careful consideration come to the conclusion that he should abstain from taking even the smallest part in their deliberations, even though in reality he had not the smallest interest in the Company making a profit or a loss. The qualification for being on the consultative committee was 100 ordinary shares or 30 preference shares which had a fixed return, he believed about 5½ per cent. which was not a large rate of interest in the Bombay market, and he had bought the minimum number of qualifying preference shares and that was all that he held. When he had joined the board the ordinary shares were quoted at 90 and now they had gone over 190 and yet he had not purchased a single ordinary share. He had not, therefore, the smallest interest in the actual working of the Company and yet he had thought it wise on his part to abstain from taking part in their proceedings and he thought the Corporation would feel that the attitude adopted by him was perfectly straight and honourable under the circumstances.

There was a large number, he said, among the members, who held ordinary shares and Mr. Baptista wanted them to be disqualified. He would leave to the Corporation to decide the question as they liked.

SIR PHEROZESHA'S SUPPORT.

Sir Pherozesha said he confessed his sympathy was with the principle embodied in the motion of which Mr. Baptista had given notice. He had always held that a councillor should not be put in a position which conflicted—whether it actually did in practice or not—or which might conflict with the due discharge of his duties in the Corporation. He thought the principle applied equally to lawyers and he had always refused to accept briefs either for or against the Corporation. What Mr. Baptista contended was that their contract with the Tramway Company stood on quite a different footing and was of such a magnitude and of so great an importance to the public that the Tramway Company should be taken out of the exception to the section and he (the speaker) thought that Mr. Baptista was perfectly right in demanding that.

Continuing, Sir Pherozesha said that Sir Ibrahim, being on the advisory board of the Company, it had deprived the Corporation of his valuable services which he would have rendered to them, and he had always felt that he had lost the support of one of the most valuable members in dealing with important questions like the Tramway question. That was the justification of Mr. Baptista's proposition and it seemed to him that the Corporation were perfectly right in saying that they did not wish to lose the services of their members for the sake of a few shares, and he appealed to Sir Ibrahim to throw away the 30 shares and render useful services to the Corporation who had yet to deal with important questions relating to tramway matters. They must take human nature, Sir Pherozesha said, as it was, that was, that persons interested were likely to be biassed and it, therefore, followed that they must accept Mr. Baptista's proposition. He further wished to point out that prior to 1888, they had architects and engineers practising in the city on the Corporation but when the act was amended in 1888, he had pointed out to the select committee that it was very desirable that they should be disqualified. The select committee saw the wisdom of the suggestion and embodied it in the act and that was why the licensed surveyors were not now on that body.

He submitted that the principle embodied in Mr. Baptista's proposition was thoroughly sound and calculated in the highest degree to promote the best interests of the city and that the proposition should therefore be passed.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned.

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KURLA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

NEGLIGENCE NOT ADMITTED.

The Kurla Motor Shooting case, the hearing of which was held last Thursday, when the prosecution case was almost completed, was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Thana District Court before the Collector of Thana Mr. J A. G. Wales, I.C.S., when Mr. Ormiston Chant was charged with having caused grievous bodily hurt to Pascal Fernandes by doing a rash and negligent act.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the accused and at the outset of the case stated that a compromise had been arrived at out of court which he wished to place before the Magistrate with a view to the withdrawal of the case. In view of the fact, said Mr. Vicaji, that there had been much publicity of the case through the medium of the press, and that a wrong impression might have been created in the public mind, he wished to state in the interests of his client that the proposal had been made in a spirit of large-heartedness. Mr. Chant regretted the occurrence, but did not admit of having been guilty of doing a rash and negligent act. On the morning in question it was impossible to see clearly if anyone was on the road, and, as Mr. Chant had been worried by pariah dogs on his way up to Rubala, to such an extent that to avoid them he had to swerve his car, he fired at them without compunction on the way back. Mr. Vicaji further said that he did not know why evidence had been produced regarding the toll-gates on the Kurla side of Sion. The evidence which stated that his client had thrown a rupee to a toll-keeper and rushed through in the car was a ridiculous statement. A car registered in Bombay was not required to pay toll at the gates in question. Mr Chant had no reason to pass the toll-gates hurriedly as he did not know of the accident until May 27.

Mr. A. X. Soares, pleader for the complainant, corroborated the fact that a compromise had been arrived at. He did not agree with Mr. Vicaji's prologue which he thought unnecessary in such a simple application. He did not think that the words had been contemplated at the time when the compromise had been agreed upon.

At this stage the Magistrate, who said that he did not think the discussion essential to a settlement, gave permission to the parties to compound the case and ordered the automatic pistol and cartridges to be returned to Mr. Ormiston Chant.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Dr. Kantawalla L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S,. gave at the St. Xavier's College on Saturday last an interesting address on "Tuberculosis from a Layman's Point of View." He particularly pointed out, what was possible for the community to achieve in combating the disease apart from trained medical help. Dealing with the causation, prevention, and treatment of Tuberculosis he referred to the fact, that it was chiefly due to poverty, to miserable dwellings and miserable food. He noticed the part that heredity plays in continuing the disease and referred to two most infectious sources of it the habit of spitting, and the habit of giving infants bad milk. He recommended goat's milk as very beneficial and referred to the knowledge of ancient Indian medical men who practised the Ayurvedic system and who recommended the patient to live in the vicinity of goats i.e. in pastures etc. Emphasizing the importance of sanatoria he noticed how very necessary it is for us in big towns to exact cleanliness in the dwellings of the poor. We must also, he said, arrange for cheap sanatoria for them and he referred in appreciative terms to the efforts of Sir Bhalchandra in founding the Karla Sanatorium and the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Dr. Kantawala laid stress on the great birthright of the people the right to live and also on the nationalisation of health and on insurance against illness and disease. He exhorted the audience to think collectively and to act collectively sinking all individualistic tendency in order to combat the disease with mutual help.

Sir Bhalchandra in thanking the lecturer gave an exhaustive summary of what had been done until now in Bombay to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis. He said older medical opinion in Bombay was not quite convinced regarding the theory of heredity. He dealt with the question as to whether sea air or dry air was beneficial for a consumptive patient and pronounced in favour of the dry air or the open air treatment. He was glad to find that his work at Karla was being appreciated and earnestly asked Guild members to take an active part in educating the sanitary conscience of the people and in doing the spade work which the Indian Guild along with other Associations had begun in India in the matter of scientific education."

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. 1. *v.* GRANT MEDICALS 1.

This match attracted quite an average crowd and both ground and weather conditions were much better than has been the case for many days past.

The general run of play was of a poor quality both sides at times being painfully slow.

The Y. M. would do well to strengthen their front rank especially the inside right position as this was a very noticeable weak spot. Brooks at centre forward made many very promising runs and only requires better support to prove useful to his side. The back play of both teams was very sound which accounts for the small score of one goal each.

THE GAME.

The Medicals kicked off and play of a very slow and uninteresting character settled down in midfield. If anything the Y. M. had slightly the better of exchanges. There was an occasional breakaway but the shooting was very erratic. Easdon, the Medicals inside left worked for a nice position but slipped when well placed.

Brooks the Y. M. centre forward took the ball practically the length of the field but finished the effort by kicking high above the crossbar. The same player shortly afterwards executed a good bit of work and seemed to be clear when the ball rebounded against one of the Medical backs, Brooks however didn't like the idea of loosing the chance and played the ball with his hands. Even play followed and the first half terminated with the score sheet blank.

HALF TIME.

Y. M. C. A.—Nil.
Grant Medicals.—Nil.

Upon resuming play the Y. M. broke away and a miss-kick by Doyle the Medicals left back, let in Brooks who had followed up smartly and stopped the ball on the goal line, he quickly put to centre where Llewellen was waiting to finish the movement, this he did in no uncertain manner and a goal resulted. This success seemed to put new life into the Medicals and they went away with a dash and play as a consequence became more interesting. Cahyle at centre making a valiant effort to equalise, his shot however, was wide of the mark.

A score was not long in coming although in quite an unexpected manner.

Newland taking a free kick from the 25 line played straight for goal and a swerving shot passed in a remarkable way and landed in the net. The goalkeeper seemed to have his view cut off by his backs over crowding as he made no attempt to save.

The play thereafter became very dull as each side were frequently penalised for offside play and seemed to be satisfied with a draw.

Green the Y. M. right wing frequently broke away but was unsupported and often tried to get through on his own.

The game thus ended with the scores.

Y. M. C. A.—1 Goal.
Grant Medicals.—1 Goal.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Doctor (goal).
Robinson, and Franklin (Backs).
Lam, Mathelone, and Jennings, (Halves).
Green, Hekar, Brooks, Llewellen, and DeSouza (Forward).

GRANT MEDICALS.

Hildreth (Goal).
Thompson and Doyle (Backs).
Newland, Ali Khan, and Wadia (Halves).
Hakin, Sweeney, Cahyle, Easdon, and Murphy (Forward).
Referee.—Quarter-Master Sergeant Ashenburst.

THE BANYAN ROAD MURDER.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk concluded his enquiry touching the death of Shersing Jeysing a Purdeshi, who was stabbed at Banyan Road on Monday last under circumstances already reported.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the stabs inflicted on the deceased by Goora Laburam and that the act of Goora was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Chaturbhuj Sunderji, having his place of business at Samuel Street, reports to the police the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one note for Rs. 500, other small notes for Rs. 800, cash Rs. 200 and a silver waistband valued at Rs. 30, of the total value of Rs. 3,530 from an iron safe in his godown. The entrance to the godown was effected by the removal of three iron bars from a window facing a sweeper's passage.

The album of the Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, a copy of which has reached us, is a well got up volume containing the photos of the premises of the Head Office and Branch Offices of the pharmacy with those of T Majesties and His Highness the Jam Sahib.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]
POONA, August 4.

The following are the entries for next Saturday's races:—

NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Maharajah of Rewah's Lanceolar.
A. S. Oomer's Dalmatia late Merry Spinner, Pitts, Yvette.
H. H. Jam Saheb's Punt.
M. Goculdass' Forfeit.
Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs Borambil.
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey, Mamara, Gussy, Satellite late Mrs. Bang.
T. M. Thaddius's Wayward and Wild.
R. R. S's Kempion, Lithosian, Smirk, Madrina.
M. Goculdass' Solution, Pretty Good Sort, Franconi.
L. K. Kapadia's Lady Douglas.
Captains D. French and A. W. Molony's Miss Drake.
W. Homer's Lord Reay.
J. C. Smith's Duke of Lancaster.
T. Harrison's Vancouver.

SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Major F. C. Stratton's Monaleen II Topsail.
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's Iaddi.
Fortnum Lang's Airman.
D. Blythe's Lady Voyoulis, Bulloo.
Col. A. S. Arnold and Captain J. S. Mowat's Highwood.
J. Crawford's Double Chin.
Captain Kenworthy's Sholto.
Captains D. French and A. W. Molony's Miss Drake.
Captain A. W. Molony's Little Fergus.
Jackson's Boatsong.
W. Priestley's Portland Lad.
Captain K. O. Goldie and A. H. M. Wilson's Princess, IV, Seagull.

ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles:—

Ali Bin Talib's Tajilmulook, Rozelmulook, Money Gold.
Syed Rashid's Sunspot.
Naji Syed Rashid's Golden Fleece.
Mr. Goculdass' Bay Middleton.
M. Goculdass' Good Success.
Esmail Jussoo's Ajmer.
R. R. S. Regent, Ajmere Abdul Malik.
J. M. Mistry's Thulfha.
Major F. B. Prideaux's Young Hyderi.

KURLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva.
Mr. Asoomer's Advocate.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Zigomar.
Mr. Ebrahim Binzaid's Fado.
Mr. Lion's Ream.
Mr. Yussuffbin Zaid's Maidania.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Soomsan.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Moorshid.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mckenzie Grey Ghost, II.
Mr. Jassim M. Essa's Baldwin.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir.
M. Goculdass' Kimberley.
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's Grequa.
Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Mohur.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahlool.
Mr. R. R's Shot Silk.
Mr. R. R's Kader Beg.
Mr. Daree B. Cowasji's Gafal.
Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's Creditor.
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent.
Mr. Hassan Madar's Mars.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's Dhahemsee.
Major F. B. Prideaux's Miss Nagashi.

SUNGUM PLATE.

Distance about 2½ miles.
miles.
Mr. Rommel's Better Luck Ecles Bulloo.
Capt. Montieth Ecles and Greenshield's Pewler.
J. L. Fagon's Terra Firma.
J. C. Cawford's Bambino.
J. C. Cawford's Martha.
Capt. Kenworthy's Sholto.
Mr. Lush Wilson's Utopian.
J. De W. Fenton's Idle.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.
Nawab Raj of Ali Khan's Sir Knight
A. S. Oomer's British King.
Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Fado Lions Ream.
Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven.
Ali Bin Talib's France.
Ali Bin Talib's Shaif El Mulook.
Ali Bin Talib's Real.
A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Ghey Ghost II.
A. L. Tahar's Afzur Jung.
A. A. Rehman's Yungi Dunga.
M. Goculdass' Tenebreuse.
M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Baloz.
D'Arcy's Fayak.
Pasha Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer.
J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant.
S. A. Wahed's English Mail.
S. A. Wahed's Punjab.
R. R. S.' The Winner.
R. R. S.'s Dhaman.
Zaid Bin Mahoned's Harry Johnson.
Abdul Aziz Mahomed's Beyrut.
Mohidin Dawood's Guy Fawkes.
Beg Mahomed's Mysore.
Mistry's Young Salanic.
Sharabally's Nafa Hassans Ghalyum.
Homer's Last Chance.
Capt. K. O. Goldie and A. H. M. Wilson's Sweden.
Shaik Suleman's Sir Malt.

The standing committee of the All-India Hindi literary conference is contemplating the registration of that body. It also intends to appoint a committee of four learned gentlemen for considering the imperfections of the Devanagri character and the means of removing them. These subjects will receive prominent attention at its meeting of the 17th August at Allahabad.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 3.

Saturday.—In one respect at least to-day was the day of the season. We killed a fox, a triumph indeed for master and hounds. One cynic however states that we merely rid them of the local outcast and that vulpine society round Bhosri is probably as pleased as we are at the death. By this of course he means that the friends and relations of the hunted fox who generally come take a hand in the game, were noticeable by their absence to-day. One certainly was seen on the Old Bombay Road, about half a mile south-east of where hounds crossed it very shortly after, looking very fit and fresh, but we had nothing to do with him at all.

A very small field, numbering certainly not more than thirty, met the Master at the 7th milestone on the Nasik Road at 6-30 a.m. It had been a most unpleasant morning, which probably accounts for the size of the field. Amongst those present were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Couchman, Col. Daunt, Captain Venn Ellis, Capt. Lloyd, Captain Middleton, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Frost and Mr. Bayne Jardine.

Turning to the left off the road the master drew in the direction of Bhosri, moving roughly parallel to the road. We crossed the Old Bombay Road and went northwards as far as the cactus hedge near the south-west corner of the village. There we swung round left handed, crossed a small stream, re-crossed the Old Bombay Road in a south-westerly direction, and in a patch of rocks quarter of a mile beyond it found a fox. The fox headed straight back on to the Old Bombay Road, followed it in a northwestly direction for half a mile and then swung away, left handed, across a shallow nullah on to the high ground beyond. He doubled back, left handed still, and re-crossed the Old Bombay Road at a place atmost due west of the south-west corner of Bhosri village. Continuing eastwards we again crossed the small stream and at exactly the same spot as before. The fox now swung round right handed and headed southwards gradually working off to the right. Here Mr. Frost took what appeared to be a very nasty toss. Mr. Bayne Jardine who was near him went to help him and we swept on. It is good to be able to add that Mr. Jardine did not lose much by his kind act. He only missed the portion of the hunt over the heavy black cotton soil south of the Old Bombay Road. He picked up hounds again and was one of the four who were really with them when they killed. Crossing the Old Bombay Road the fox ran in a south-easterly direction for about three quarters of a mile over very heavy going; then swung round right handed, past a couple of wells, and headed northwards. After another mile we again crossed the Old Bombay Road, this time about a mile and a quarter north-east of where it leaves the Nasik Road. We now ran for a mile almost due north, till we were quite close to where the track from Bhosri to Chickli dips down into the first big nullah. Turning left handed across this nullah the fox rose the far slopes and dropped down into the nullah beyond. When we topped the intervening ridge we saw the fox just in front of hounds. It was a question whether he would reach the far slopes or not. He did not do so however, hounds running into him in the nullah bed. Those actually with hounds when they killed were the Master, Captain Lloyd, Mr. Jardine, and Colonel Daunt on the right. Captain Venn Ellis was with Colonel Daunt. Mrs. Venn Ellis, came up almost at once, as also did Captain Lawrence. This was a great hunt of forty minutes and to have gained the brush in it is a achievement of which Mrs. Venn Ellis may well be proud. The Master duly presented it to her. He kept the mask himself. Pads were presented to Lady Barrett, Captain Lloyd, Colonel Daunt, and Captain Lawrence. As hounds ran it must have been a hunt of just on seven miles. We killed about quarter of a mile south-west of the Bhosri-Chickli track and two mile from Bhosri.

This really ended the day. We drew down the nullah in which we killed and then the main nullah into which it runs, in a southerly direction. After a mile an a half hounds got on the line of another fox. This gave us a short burst of about quarter of a mile to the patch of rocks where our first fox had doubled and there we lost him.

The Master then turned eastwards; and, in the nullah south-east of Bhosri, hounds got on the line of a jack. He was practically chopped however, and hounds killed him in about 300 yards. Then we quietly returned to the meet, which was little more than a mile distant from us.

Sunday.—To-day we had a hunt of fifty minutes after two chinkara. The point is just five miles and it must have been about seven as hounds ran. The meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road at 6-30 a.m. The field was quite a large one numbering probably about sixty. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Atkinson. There was quite a large Bombay contingent out today. I cannot but think it was the fact that they have had the worst of luck when they have been out with us, that determined the Master to put hounds on to the line of the chinkara when he viewed them. He had drawn the nullah running northwards from the meet, right up to its head, a distance of about three miles, blank. (Hounds however had had one brief riot.) Then he viewed two chinkara on our left heading east by north. He at once hullood hounds on to them and we were off.

Unfortunately until just at the end, practically the whole of the hunt was over heavy black cotton soil, sodden with the recent rain and either under plough or young crops.

After about two miles the chink swung round right handed, after about another three, passed three quarters of a mile west of Talowda. We fortunately had been able to follow the Nigri Talowda track for the last mile. From here onwards we were on high ground and the going was good. Most of the horsese however, were very nearly done by this time. A mile south-east of Dehu is a single large hill with a temple on it. When we were about quarter of a mile east of this hill the Master stopped the hounds.

We were now about eight miles from the meet so the Master made no further efforts but took hounds quietly back.

Ill fortune seems to dog our Sunday meets and this cannot be called a good day, though it certainly was a very trying one. The honours of it undoubtedly lie with Mrs. Meyer who rode top of the hunt practically throughout the run.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM v. P. & O. S. N. Co., C. C.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the former by three wickets and 249 runs.

The scores:—

P. & O. S. N. C. C. CLUB.

Robinson, c and b Cook	4
Cumming, b Cook	1
Gajaman, b Cook	1
J. D'Souza, b Cook	3
B. D. Barnes, b Cook	0
Paes, c Cook, b Kilby	9
F. D'Souza, b Cook	0
Burney, run out	0
McCann, c and b Cook	7
Joshi, c Cook, b Sandford	7
A. D'Souza, not out	9
Extras	5
Total ...	39.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

Elliott, c Cumming, b J. D'Souza	44
Hurlbutt, b Paes	62
Clarke, l.b.w., b. Paes	18
Reid, not out	97
Goldsmith, b. Robinson	22
Ruck, b. Robinson	4
Jackson, c and b Cumming	16
St Paul, b. J. D'Souza	7
Pearson,	
Kilby,	
Look,	
Did not bat.	
Extras	18
Total (for 7 wickets)	288.

KSHTRIYAA C. C. V. BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETEERS.

This game ended in a win for the Bombay Young Cricketers by 39 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETEERS.

D. N. Dewoolkar, b N. K. Rele	4
V. D. Pai, c R. S. Bhiwandkar, b N. K. Rele	23
G. S. Dhurandhar, b K. W. Rele	0
Mankar, b N. K. Rele	2
Kamat (Capt.), b N. K. Rele	35
Y. Shamrao, b K. W. Rele	0
Jadhav Stumped, b N. K. Rele	6
Datar, c A. R. Rele, b N. K. Rele	0
Vahali, b K. W. Rele	5
Velankar, c B. A. Neroy, b A. R. Rele	5
G. B. Kathare, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	87

KSHATRIYA C. C.

S. N. Rajpurgar, b Devoolker	0
S. P. Bhiwandkar, b V. D. Pai	0
N. K. Rele, l-b-w.	8
A. Neroy, b V. D. Pal	1
A. R. Rele, b V. D. Pai	10
K. N. Rajpurkar, b V. D. Pal	0
Rajpurkar, (Capt.), stumped, b Devoolkar	7
W. S. Bhiwandkar, b V. D. Pal	0
R. B. Bhiwandkar, not out	5
K. W. Rele, b Devoolker	0
R. S. Bhiwandkar, b Devoolkar	8
Extras	8
Total	38

MUNCIPAL CRICKET CLUB V WILSON COLLEGE.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday 2nd August and resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

MUNICIPAL. C. CLUB.

Padshah, run out	19
Dadarkar, B.W. Tembulkar	0
Joshi, run out	33
Peel (Capt.), B. Kaikani	6
Varaiva, C. Chaubal B. Kaikani'	2
Divekar, C. Kaikani B. Choubal	0
Shete, B. Bhatavadekar'	7
Chandhari.....C. Vartak B. Bhatavadekar	3
Pawar, St. Sanjana B. Kaikani	10
Bulsara, C. M. Sabnis B. Bhatavadekar	24
Framji, not out	6
Extras	6
Total	116

WILSON COLLEGE,

N. B. Damania B. Dadarkar	3
V. M. Kaikani (Capt.), B. Bulsara	12
M. N. Sabnis C. PadshahB. Bulsara	16
J. B. Chambal C. Padshah, B. Bulsara	19
G. A. Sabnis, B. W. Joshi	2
G. V. Gollerkeri, B. Bulsara	0
Sanjana, B. Joshi	5
T. H. Bhatavadevar, C. Shete B. Joshi	0
K. J. Vartak, not out	5
P. H. Mandhar, B. Bulsara	1
M. Tembulkar, not out	5
Extras	7
Total	75

PATHARE PRABHU C. C. v. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the latter.

The scores:—

Pathare Prabhu C. Club.—K. S. Talpade, 0; M. F. Kirtikar, 0; M. A. Talmi. Rao, 16; R. V. Kirtikar, 0; M. A. Talpade, 13; K. S. Trilokekar, 11; B. G. Rane, 9; A. G. Ranjit, 17; Anandrao, 1; S. R. Kirtikar, 5; V. L. Jayakar, 1; extras 16; total 97.

Islam Gymkhana.—C. M. Alli, 25; Parkar, 16; Tamboowalla, 51; Syed Ibrahim, 3; Peer Mahomed, 10; Hedi Tayabji, 12; Yarkhan, 9; Josupsukar, 5; Alli Asam, 2; Asam Alli, 1; Shums A. Tayabji, did not bat; extras, 5; total 143.

"Sulahkul" (Jhang) says that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali has served a notice of a suit on Dr. Ansari who took a medical mission to Turkey for some statement made against the British Red Crescent Society

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
POONA, August 4.

At 2 o'clock, Kerr and Gould went to face the bowling of Dobbie from the Gymkhana end. The wicket was wet and slow, and it became difficult to get any work on and was likely to wear badly. So the Poona team are fortunate in having won the toss. In the first two overs each batsman hit a four, Kerr then getting Dobbie away to leg for two was soon after easily held by Watts at mid-on with 10 on the board. Houghton joined Gould and the latter had luckily put Byford through slips for two, when the new-comer was clean bowled by Dobbie with an "yorker." Merriman followed but in Byford's next over fell to an easy catch to the bowler. Three wickets thus fell for 17 runs. As a matter of fact Merriman was caught off his gloves in his first ball, nobody appealing. Gordon took his place. Runs came in singles. With the total at 20, Gould carted Byford for 3 to square leg, but in the next ball Phillips caught Gordon smartly at mid-off, a couple of inches off the ground. Four wickets thus fell for 23 runs. Green Armytage was next in. After a single, Gould sent Dobbie to the country with a straight drive. A slight shower of rain fell ,but it fortunately lasted for a few minutes only and another followed. Gould gave a square cut to one from Byford smartly for two. With 30 up, Gould again put him through slips for two and past cover for three. Dobbie bowled a "maiden." In the first ball of Byford' Gould was bowled with a good length one which he had just tipped. With the rain still falling players ran for shelter. Five wickets were down for 38 runs after 63 minutes' play, the bumping wicket making it extremely difficult to get the ball away. After an interval of ten minutes they resumed. Rosher joined Green Armytage and each scored a single off Dobbie. Rosher was just missed being stumped twice. Runs came slowly till Green Armytage hooked Dobbie to the leg-boundary for 4. The ball could not travel. A 3 followed off the next ball through slips it being dangerously high off a similar stroke. Two balls later Rosher was easily held by Byford (55 for 6). Clemson went in. Green Armytage hit Byford for 2 to leg. Clemson skied a ball but Watts just failed to get up to catch in short leg, but the next ball took the bail off his leg-stump (57 for 7). Kelly the left-hander was next in. In playing the first ball Watts let it go off the tips of his finger and fell to a catch at mid-off—a loose long hop—by Byford. In trying to hit to the leg-side, Green Armytage was in the next ball out "leg-before" (61 for 8) after a steady and valuable innings of 18. Kelly at last got hold of one from Dobbie which went for 3 dropping near the screen. Stephenson was easily taken by Colbeck at mid-on (65 for 9). Holman who was the last in, had his middle stump knocked out by a fast ball which kept low. The whole side was thus out for 65 runs at 10 minutes to 4 after an hour and fifty minutes' play. Byford captured six wickets for 26 runs and Dobbie four for 27.

A smart shower fell as the fielders went out, driving them back for a few minutes. Watts and Maclaren opened Bombay innings at 4-10, Haughton bowling from the far end. It was a sensational beginning as off the first ball Watts was brilliantly held low down one-handed in slips (o for 1.) Bowes-Lyon played the over out in a drizzle which ceased as Kelly went on at the pavilion end. With a "maiden" over, Lyon was not at home with Haughton till driving a short-pitched ball for 2 Maclaren secured a single to the leg side off Kelly, Lyon drove the same bowler for 3 to long-on and the same number got past point off Haughton. Runs came slowly. Another high one by Lyon fell short of Merriman who might reasonably have got it, had he run. Maclaren notched a couple to leg but with Holman's first ball he played a bumper down on his wicket. (2 for 26). Colback broke his duck and then drove Haughton for 2 to long-off and again past extra-cover. 30 was on the board. Holman sent to long-on which Merriman dropped very badly with a single. Lyon drove Haughton past cover and sent 40 up he then sneaked two though slips but Colback put his leg in front of Holman's first ball (42 for 3)). Phillips did not survive the first ball being easily taken at point by Gordon (42 for 4). The next in was Dobbie who ran a single to extra cover, but regaining the bowling after a single by Lyon, scooped another to Gordon with an execrable stroke (44 for 5) Hearson soon got the bowling after a cut for three off Hanghton and drove him to long-off for the same number. Lyon following with 2 in the same place, Hearson drove Holman to the tent, the ball drooping a couple of yard's short. A couple of balls later, he sent another to long-on which fell short of the boundary into Merriman's hands but he again failed to hold the ball which rolled over. Another off Haughton sent by Holman stopped short. Hearson drove one right over the leg-boundary for 6 which sent 70 up and the visitors' score thus passed the Poona total. Clemson now went on instead of Haughton. Three singles were followed by 3 from Hearson over Haughton's head at long-off. Merriman going on at Holmans end for singles to long field 80 going up. Lyon sent one for 3 past mid-off and Hearson sent to the leg-boundary. Just as things were very lively Lyon played on to Clemson after an invaluable innings of 37. Opening carefully as was necessary the outgoing batsman warmed up when there was sting in bowling (6 for 88). Marrs in, but after a couple of byes, was bowled in his third ball (7 for 90). Sundford opened by putting a single away to leg and high one fell just past Green Armytage at mid-on. After a couple of runs the ball was sent over Merrimen's head by Sandford and the century up. He followed with a 3 to long-leg. Then Hearson lifted one to Nudon boundary into Holman's hands but he dropped it. Sandford was then given "l.b.w." (109 for 8). Hurlbutt came in to see Hearson cut Clemson for 2 and 3 with the former and a couple of twos off Merriman to leg. In the next over Clemson sent down a slow long hop which Hearson mis-hit and easily taken at mid-off by Green Armytage. His 45 was lively sporting home-coming when a not had set in (117 for 9). Byford was last in. After getting a single he skied one off Merriman which Green Armitage held running from mid-on All out for 120.

Holman and Clemson were the successful bowlers, taking 4 for 23 and 3 for 12 respectively.

This leaves the Bombay Gymkhana a first innings lead of 55 runs, a valuable one on such a wicket, The Bombay Gymkhana innings lasted 95 minutes the rate of scoring being very fast in the latter stage

At 5-50 they went out again, the Poona Gymkhana sending in Gould and Kerr, the former facing Dobbie from the Gymkhana end. He left immediately playing on the first ball which struck the hand, the chest and then the wicket. Haughton took his place and put a single to leg Keer secured a couple at leg and long-field. After another 2 to leg off Dobbie but Byfords first ball got Haughton l.b.w. trying to put it to leg (15 for 2). Merrimen opened with a nice 3, past cover and then drove Dobbie to long field for a couple. Kerr waking up with hitting Byford to long-leg boundary but the next ball he skied straight up Hurlbutt who came from behind the sticks to catch it (3 out for 22). With a quarter of an hour to go Gordon went in the first run was scored by him after three maidens but the next ball clean bowled Merriman

It was close on time and the light also was bad. So stumps were drawn for the day (4 down for 24). The Poona team were still 31 behind and so with fine weather to-morrow they will be in a bad way.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr. Kerr c Watts b Dobbie	6
Mr. Gould b Byford	20
Capt. Hougton b Dobbie	0
Capt. Merriman c and b Byford	0
Mr. Gordon c Phillips b Byford	2
Capt. Green Armytage lbw b Byford	18
Colonel Rosher c Byford b Dobbie	6
Capt. Clemson b Dobbie	0
Mr. Kelly not out	3
Mr. Stephenson c Colbeck b Byford	1
Mr. Holman b Byford	0
Byes	9
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dobbie—12 overs, 27 runs, 4 wickets.
Byford—11.5 overs, 29 runs, 6 wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr. Watts c Merriman b Haughton	0
Mr. Maclaren b Holman	5
Mr. Rowes Lyon b Clemson	37
Mr. Colbeck lbw b Holman	7
Mr. Phillips c Gordon b Holman	0
Mr. Dobbie c Gordon b Holman	1
Mr. Hearson c Green Armytage b Clemson	45
Mr. Marrs b Clemson	0
Mr. Sandford ibw b Merriman	9
Mr. Hurlbutt not out	4
Mr. Byford c Green Armytage b Kelly	1
Byes	10
Legbye	1
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Haughton—10 overs, 29 runs, 1 wicket.
Kelly—5 overs, 16 runs, 1 wicket.
Holman—5 overs, 23 runs, 4 wickets.
Clemson—5 overs, 12 runs, 3 wickets.
Merriman—4 overs, 29 runs, 1 wicket.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Second Innings.

Mr. Kerr c Hurlbutt b Byford	15
Mr. Gould b Dobbie	0
Capt. Houghton lbw b Byford	2
Mr. Merriman b Byford	5
Mr. Gordon not out	1
Bye	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	24

FRIENDS' UNION C. CLUB vs. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Friends' Union C. Club scored 114 runs for the loss of 4 wickets and declared innings closed. For the Friends' Union C. C. Messrs. D. A. Shete and V. V. Kantak scored 61 (not out) and 34 runs respectively. Further play was stopped on account of rain.

The marriage of Miss Fenton, daughter of the Hon. Mr. M W. Fenton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with Mr. G. B. Wilson, I.C.S., will take place in Lahore in November next.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

The present season at the Royal Opera House came to a close on Sunday night, two enthusiastic houses giving the Jackowlew Trio of Russian Dancers and Mdlle. Benzoni and Dorion, the French Court Dancers, a hearty farewell. Each artist received floral tributes and they were all continually called before the curtain. An announcement was made to the effect that the theatre is temporarily closing, in order to enable the management to augment the Electric Installation and to carry out other alterations. A representative of the management during the evening expressed the hope that the patrons of the Opera House had realized that what was promised by Mr. Plate on his arrival, in connection with the raising of the tone of the Art of dancing, had been achieved to a great extent. They had seen the styles of dancing of various nations and Mr. Platt had succeeded in presenting, the finest dancers, in the persons of the Jackowlew Trio. The French Duo of lady dancers, Benzoni and Dorion, and the famous Mdlle. Roshanara who had just left these shores for America to fulfill a contract for 500 Dollars (1,500 rupees) per week. It was added that it would take some time to consumate the artistic decoration scheme in connection with the establishment, as for instance the marble for the Arabesque work had to be brought from Canara in Italy, as likewise other material required for decoration, and the architects had to take time for thought to evolve a suitable decoration scheme. In order to complete the contemplated scheme of decoration and to put the Electric Installation on the same footing as the London Theatres, the Opera House would be closed down for a few weeks, after which it would be permanently opened, for the purpose of displaying the finest pictorial subjects and of presenting high standard artists. Among the future engagements announced were those of Miss. Moud Allan, the most famous Classical Dancer of the World, the Cherniavaskys and probably Madam, Ada Crossby, the world famous contralto.

A special scheme for ventilating and cooling the theatre, it was further announced, was to be installed and the plot of ground adjoining the Theatre, was to be turned into a pleasure garden, for people who would like to have afternoon tea and refreshments with music to enliven them after their day's toil.

MADEMOISELLE ROSHANARA.

On Friday night Mdlle. Roshanara was accorded a most enthusiastic farewell. She was literally loaded with floral tributes to her great genius. Miss Maud Allan's manager Mr. Howard Edie was called upon to speak a few words of farewell and he said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen I have been honoured in being allowed to express the sincere thanks, which Mdlle. Roshanara feels for your enthusiastic appreciation of her work. I feel that she has planted the seeds of her work in the artistic floral garden of Bombay and that the seeds will sprout, grow, and unfold into beautiful flowers, I feel certain; the perfume of which, will draw her back to Bombay when the time is auspicious. I must admit that I have fallen in love with her superb work and judging from the reception accorded Roshanara to-night, I am one with many lovers. The visits of such great artistes, will help considerably in arousing that enthusiasm which is so essential to a country, if that country is to attract the great celebrities in the world of art and music. Her present life, I feel, has resolved itself into a sacrificial offering at the feet of Orpheus in the "Temple of the Muses." Her body is an instrument which expresses the harmony of the Spheres by her poetic appreciation of the rhythm of motion, a temple through which Orpheus, the Great God of Harmony and Melody, sheds his light on those who come near the precincts of this sweet little presence. This fragile and dainty little morsel so asthetic and etherealised is not strong enough to go through the ordeal of shaking hands with all her admirers, so let me (taking her hand) in this grasp express the wishes which I know you all now feel—'May God speed you on your voyage to Europe. May good fortune dog your footsteps through life, and may the good wishes of Bombay hover over you, through your career which I feel will be a brilliant one.'"

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 4.

The Hon Mr. Justice Chamier, of the Allahabad High Court, has been granted an extension of leave till February.

DELHI WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 4.

There was a meeting this morning of the committee of the Lady Hardinges Women's Medical Conlege at Delhi, and it is understood that the details of the scheme are being arranged.

At the funeral of the late Captain Brotherston this afternoon, the Cameron Highlanders played his remains to the Ossoor Road Cemetary. The Royal Horse Artillary supplying a gun carriage and the Camerons the firing party. He succumbed to Bright's Disease.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

WELDON—On the 2nd August, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. L. Weldon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEBB—CLIFF.—17th July, at Lahore, Charles Archibald Webb, son of the late Edward Charles Hervey Webb, Esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and late of the Accounts Department, U.P., to Violet Kathleen, third daughter of Mrs. F. Cliff, of Dunleath, Murree Hills, and of Captain William Cliff, Retired List.

DEATHS.

DYER.—20th July, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Dyer, Army Department, and late of the E. I. Railway aged 71 years.

STEWARD.—At Karachi, on the 27th July, 1913, Arthur Eric Willoughby Steward, I.C.S., aged 28 years, the dearly loved elder son of the late Arthur Bennett Steward, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Steward, Humewood, Camberley.

SHAW.—On the 2nd August, Edith Shaw (Gipsy), the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Shaw, Inspector of Bombay Police, Chinchpokli, aged 5 years. Passed away after a short and painful illness, (English papers please copy).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Tenders for the Eighty Lakhs Rupees Bombay Port Trust Loan are receivable at the Port Trust Office till 1 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Prof. Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes Street, 5.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Poona Second Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 5, 1913.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

Sunday's sad contretemps at Cawnpore must give a pause to the friends and co-religionists of the unfortunate men who were shot down quite as much as to the authorities. A mass meeting of Musalmans was held at the Idgah, where the congregation attended bareheaded as a mark of grief and of respect for the mosque at Machli Bazar, a portion of which was pulled down for public purposes after protracted and patient correspondence between the leaders and the Lieutenant-Governor. After the meeting some four or five hundred of the crowd are alleged to have betaken themselves to the mosque and to have piled the loose bricks one upon another "with a view to rebuild a portion of the wall"—a somewhat puzzling piece of information. Was cement or chunam brought or are we seriously to believe that the authorities credited the crowd with the ability to construct a wall out of brickbats? The City Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Colonelganj thana were present and the Sub-Inspector's attempt to ride up to the crowd was met with a volley of stones and bricks. Though some more police joined the officials, they thought it advisable to retire but were pursued by a large number of boys. The latter did some mischief to the chowki and gathered again at the mosque attracting a number of what it seems were merely curious spectators. Next there came on the scene Mr. Tyler, the District Magistrate, with a force of armed police, foot and mounted, whose presence at the time cannot be said to have been warranted by the occurrence, so far as it is described in the telegrams. Mr. Tyler at first alone rode towards the crowd. What steps he took, whether he said anything to the "threatening" concourse, to pacify them we are not told. Being greeted with the usual missiles of an angry mob, the District Magistrate summoned to his assistance the armed police and gave orders for a few rounds of blank cartridges to be discharged. This we think was injudicious. The firing of blank cartridges gives rise to evils which are not outweighed by the only possible good it can do,—to strike terror into a disorderly mob. For one thing, people have come to know its object and by consequence its harmlessness. They continue such a demonstration of *brutum fulmen*. It encourages them to the perilous belief that the authorities refuse to take their agitation seriously and when ball cartridges are employed the crowd is cruelly undeceived. It is probable that those who persisted in their menacing attitude, besides casting a few broken bricks, which do not seem to have done serious harm to any one, would have realized the gravity of the situation, had they been cautioned that a real and not a sham fire was to open on them unless they quickly dispersed. The loss of life and injury reported are serious enough in all conscience for a peaceful city. But alarming as they are the consequences cannot be contemplated with complacence.

So far as we can judge, the District Magistrate's action is liable to the charge of uncalled for precipitancy and, though in this most deplorable episode, the note of due courteousness and consideration has not been absent on the part of Government, there does not appear to have existed at any time in this unfortunate business such a state of affairs as could not have been tided over by tact and a sufficient regard for the unfortunately inflammable religious susceptibilities of these Cawnpore Mussulmans. An affair like this requires, not an obstinate adhesion on the part of authority to its position but tactful manipulation, and unskilled handling of it is calculated to do as much harm as politic and judicious management of it may be expected to produce good. On the other hand with all the sympathy we feel for the great Moslem population of India we would suggest to its accredited leaders at this juncture the necessity of possessing their souls in peace. Mahomedan nerves at present, seem to be on edge and there is a tendency to adopt a militant attitude at the least semblance of provocation and to fancy that the Government can do no good. Recent writing of Urdu journals of repute bear witness to this. In this Cawnpore mosque business there has been evinced an undue readiness to make trouble. This does not make it the less incumbent, however, on the authorities to tread with the greatest possible precaution where religious susceptibilities are likely to be aroused, and where they are alleged to have been offended, even if there is no justification for the allegation, it is better to remove the cause of offence at once than to persist in arguing with people who are not in a condition to appreciate logic or reason. The inevitable sequence of an uncompromising attitude in these matters is trouble of the kind which occurred on Sunday.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

We expressed the opinion a few days ago that the extent to which cases in criminal courts may be compounded is an undesirable feature of the Indian law. The case which was concluded at Thana yesterday, in which a Mr. Ormiston Chant was charged with having caused grievous bodily hurt to a man named Pascal Fernandes, by doing a rash and negligent act is a striking example of the danger to society involved in this permissability to settle a criminal charge by paying compensation to the person immediately affected. The law in this matter makes at least one distinction. There are certain cases which may be compounded by an agreement by the parties without reference to the Magistrate; there are other cases, of a more serious character, in which the Magistrate's sanction is necessary before the parties can come to a settlement. The reason for the distinction is obvious. In the latter class of cases the matter may be one in which the public interest is too gravely involved to permit of its being treated as one of private concern. Mr. Ormiston Chant's case comes within this category, and we can only express our amazement that Mr. Wale, I.C.S., the Collector of Thana, should have allowed a case of this kind to be settled by the mere payment of financial compensation to the victim of the accused's rash conduct; more especially after the startling justification attempted to be put forward by the accused's counsel. The facts of the case are well known. Mr. Ormiston Chant, proceeding through the village of Kurla in the early hours of the morning, fired some shots with a revolver from his car which were intended, he says, for pariah dogs, with the result that he most grievously wounded the complainant, who, at the best, according to the medical evidence, cannot fully recover from his injuries under eighteen months. That Mr. Chant should pay compensation to the victim of his amazing conduct is but just and proper, but such a case requires something more than the mere compensation of an individual complainant. Conduct of this kind is an offence against the public, and, as such, it was the Magistrate's duty to deal with it. Mr. Wales, according to the report, seemed to think that the question as to whether Mr. Chant was justified in taking pot shots at dogs on the roadside was no matter of public interest, and he cut short the discussion in court on the subject. We think, with all respect, that it would have been more proper had he administered a stern rebuke to an accused person putting forward the monstrous plea, that, because he had been worried by pariah dogs "to such an extent that to avoid them he had to swerve his car" he was therefore entitled "to fire at them without compunction." Mr. Wales may not be aware of, what we believe is the fact, that this is not an isolated case. Other instances have occurred near Bombay of motorists thus shooting at so-called pariah dogs, and it is regrettable that the occasion of a case of this kind coming into court should not have been availed of to show people who are so careless of the public safety, that they are amenable to the law. Apart from the question of the public safety, the shooting of these dogs is a cruel practice which is most strongly to be reprobated, not only on their account, but because they are usually not pariah dogs in the proper sense of the word, but village dogs performing a very useful office for those to whom they belong as watch dogs. The shooting of them is as much an outrage as if any one were to shoot a dog belonging to Mr. Chant. The ordinary "road hog" is a bad enough nuisance, but the state of the public roads would become intolerable if the plea put forward by Mr. Chant's counsel were to be entertained. We feel very strongly that this was a case which should have been dealt with by the Magistrate, apart from any question of the right of the complainant to compensation.

THE TWELVE WISEMEN OF ALLAHABAD.

The twelve wise men among the Mahomedans of Allahabad with their manifesto issued through an Allahabad contemporary have elected an inauspicious moment to emerge into prominence. They are indignant that by the resolutions of the Congress Committee of the United Provinces they are shown to be connected with the Congress, which they now proclaim they are not. "We would point out" they complain "that the attempt is being made in interested quarters to show to the world that the Mahomedans have joined the Congressmen on their platform." And to put a stop to such misrepresentations they hasten to proclaim that Allahabad Moslems adhere to what is described as Sir Syed Ahmed's policy of giving a wide berth to the Congress. "The Mahomedan gentlemen who gave their names as convenors of the meeting" we are assured "represent their own views and not those of the community." But what about those twelve apostles of insularism themselves? Do they claim to stand for anybody besides their very important selves? Or are they a replica of the Tooly Street honest artizans multiplied fourfold? The total population of the United Provinces exceeds forty-seven millions towards which Allahabad contributes a lakh and three quarters. The fact that the population is a mixed one, Hindu and Mahomedan, much affects the question. For there is no mistaking the continued reciprocal inclinations to a closer approach to each other. The Aga Khan has laid deserved stress on it. And instances of absolute religious amity like that publicly displayed for Islam by Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad, ex-prime Minister of Hyderabad, on the part of broadminded tolerant Hinduism point to the eventual disappearance of animosity, which in the first place is mostly dormant and in the second confined to the dwindling quantity of the unlettered. It would be interesting to see how many more Moslems of enlightenment come forward to announce their definite unfriendliness to a national institution, which has secured political advancement for certain people in despite of themselves. Some capital is sought to be made of the alleged circumstance that the committee meeting was attended by only "some fifteen persons." We are not told, however, exactly how many individuals would be required to be present at such a gathering to save its proceedings from invalidity. But fifteen is at any rate more than twelve. The plea lets in some light on the notions which certain prominent publicists of Allahabad entertain on the conduct of public affairs. "It is not to our interest" the twelve sapient politicians conclude "as Muslims that we should merge our individuality as a distinct community into any other community by making the Congress our common platform." The census before the last showed that the population ratio of Hindu to Moslem was five to one; the last enumeration proved that the Mahomedans have multiplied so fast that there are now in India hardly more than three Hindus to one Moslem. If this state of affairs continue the danger of merging, would seem to be on the other side. But perhaps the simplest way to expose how helplessly these opponents of the Congress stultify themselves is to ask them whether the Congress has done the Moslem community any demonstrable harm, and whether it is not a fact that all the progressive measures in which they have participated with avidity are not the fruit of Congressmen's years of labour.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Simla from Dehra Dun on Sunday.

Sir Robert Carlyle.

Intimation has been received by the last mail that Sir Robert Carlyle has greatly benefited by the change at Home and his eyes are much better. He will return to India in the beginning of autumn when Sir Edward Maclagan will revert to his appointment as revenue Secretary to the Government.

Simla Officials.

A large unmber of officers who have been out on their monsoon tour are returning to Simla. Sir Edward Maclagan arrived there on Saturday and Mr. Maxwell on Sunday. Sir T. R. Wynne is expected to be back by the middle of this month.

The Rao of Cutch.

His Highness Shree Khengurjee, G.C.I.E., Maharao of Cutch, is expected to arrive by the Gujarat Mail at the Grant Road Station at 8 a.m. to-morrow and will stay at Sheth Naranjee Dwarkadus' bungalow on Dungarsey road, Walkeshvar for two days prior to leaving for Poona.

Indian Troops for Canton.

No news has yet reached India about the despatch of Indian troops to Canton. There are at present at Hongkong and Kowloon the following units. 24th Mountain Battery, 8th Rajputs, 25th Punjabis, 26th Punjabis and 26th Infantry and 124th Infantry in detchments who are stationed at Tientsin, Chingwangtao Shanhaikuan. These troops are under direct orders of the Imperial Government.

Vanoc on Transfer of Capital.

With all humility, Vanoc has just begun to think seriously of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, and his nerves are evidently unstrung, not to speak of age and ignorance having conspired to impair his acumen. After a lapse of about a year and a half, the mighty atom of Tudor Street after sleepless nights makes a candid confession of his weary bewilderment at the sudden transfer of the Capital, and while yet on the subject of the land question in England, suddenly makes a dash for affairs Indian in the same breath and thus generalises:—

Our rulers strike me as devoid of that sense of personal responsibility for India which keeps me, a nobody, awake at nights. Why was the King allowed to announce the change of a Capital protected by the Royal Navy to one accessible to Muscovite or Asiatic invasion? Who wanted it? What will it cost? When will the city be begun? Why the delay? What object is served by the change!

And all this after a year-and-a-half! If Lord Hardinge is really guilty of having wrongly advised the announcement to be made by the King, how does Vanoc reconcile himself with his own datum that

'In matters of administration, principle and experience are factors that the wildest optimist should not ignore.

Certainly Lord Hardinge and his Council being the men on the spot, had both principle and experience, and were therefore the only persons who could advise His Majesty as to the desirability of the transfer of Capital.

It is the demand for the increase of the India Regular Army that has produced this out-break and further incoherent gibberings break the silence thus:—

Until to-day I have remained silent about Delhi and the Indian Army because I felt that no Englishman had the right to assume that the man on the spot was incompetent to advise his Sovereign on a subject of such vast importance to the Empire as the division of Bengal or as the change of Capital. The question is a military question, and no expenditure on such battalions as we saw in Hyde Park on Saturday week can safeguard the Empire of India unless the Regular Army is increased beyond the point which disinterested and informed authorities tell us is essential to the safety of the Empire. What soldier or what statesman denies the Duke of Bedford's facts?

India Year-Book for Investors.

This is a compilation of much more than ordinary value. It is designed to be a guide to the various classes of investments in India and to provide the investor with reliable information on all public institutions and joint stock companies. We are familiar with financier's vade mecums of this category in Europe, but we believe this is the pioneer publication of its kind in India. Mr. G. H. le Maistre, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, has collaborated with three Calcutta brokers in the production of the work, which has the additional merit of embodying contributions from experts like Mr. D. E. Wacha, who has written an engaging chapter on cotton. The other sections deal with Railway, Banks, Jute, Tea, Coal and miscellaneous companies. A chapter on Insurance is promised in the next edition. The introductory portions of each section will appeal to a much wider circle of readers than investors.

Rabindranath Tagore.

Two articles of exceptional interest to India and Anglo-India alike appear in the "Quarterly Review" for July, received by the last mail. One is entitled "A Modern Bengali Mystic: Rabindranath Tagore", by Mr. S. G. Dunn, and the other is on Sir Alfred Lyall, by Lord Cromer and Mr. Bernard Holland. Mr. Dunn's admiration for Tagore's "Gitanjali" is unbounded, but, according to him, the chief feature of Tagore's poetry is its mysticism. In Tagore's songs Mr. Dunn is reminded again and again of the Song of Solomon, with its wealth of imagery and the music of its passionate desire. Of course every true poet is potentially a mystic, and the greater the poet, the higher the mysticism, but mysticism is really only one of the phases of Tagore's poetical genius. We do not think Mr. Dunn could have read Tagore's poems dealing with Bengali home-life, or his patriotic songs—for so far they have not been translated into English,—but if he would read them, he could scarcely fail to regard Tagore as less of a dreamer and more of an educative force in a practical direction. There in one song in particular which has been sung at Congresses, industrial Conferences and the like, the first two lines of which may be roughly Englished into: "Come, O Come, ye Sons of Ind, Have ye not heard the Mother's call", which, we are sure, Mr. Dunn would recognise as an inspiration to Indians "to wake up." The tendency to look upon Tagore as a mere dreamer, however great, is getting somewhat stereotyped in England. He is also, it is well to remember, an earnest politician and as he himself has said, he has felt "the embrace of freedom in a thousand bonds of delight," and is ever athirst for "the fresh draught of God's wine of various colours and fragrance." Which is also, in substance, the cry of the West, the desire of the West to eat of the fruit of all the trees in the Garden of Life.

Sir Alfred Lyall.

In the article on Sir Alfred Lyall, Lord Cromer deals with Sir Alfred's official career, while Mr. Holland writes of his contributions to literature. There are several passages in Lord Cormer's essay to which exception might reasonably be taken especially those in which he refers to Indian political questions. We need not deal with them, but we would refer in this note to one in which Lord Cromer, no doubt, unconsciously, plays the part of "a candid friend", and shows up Lyall in a bad light. Lord Cromer says: "However little he (Lyall) might care for the measure on its own merits, political instinct pointed unmistakably to the absolute necessity of affording strong support to the Viceroy. Lyall failed to realise this fully. He admired Lord Ripon's courage. 'We must', he said, 'all do our best to pull the Viceroy through'. But withal, it is clear, by his own admission, that he only gave the Viceroy rather lukewarm support. 'I have entrenched myself', he wrote in a characteristic letter, 'behind cautious proposals, and *am quoted on both sides.*' This tendency to stand well with both parties was characteristic of Sir Alfred Lyall's career.

Maharaja of Hatwa.

The young Maharaja of Hutwa will pay a short visit to Simla early this month and will stay at Wheatfield, the residence of the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

Islington Commission.

The provincial tour programme of the Royal Commission on Public Services has now been received in India. Lord Islington and the members will arrive in this country early in November and assemble at Delhi on the 7th November. There will be no such extensive touring as last year and the Commission will confine themselves to visiting Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. At Delhi they will halt for a month and examine witnesses from the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. They will make the longest stay in Calcutta, extending over a month and a half where evidence will be taken in respect of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and Assam. In Madras and Bombay the sittings will last for about twenty days each and the Commission will sail from Bombay.

The U. P. Executive Council.

Sir James Meston will leave Bombay by the end of September to give his evidence before the Indian Currency Commission. His opinion will be watched with interest in this Presidecy. It was well known that the last time, when Sir James and and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson were on leave at Home, they had some frank talks with the financers at the India office. We have reason to believe that during his stay in London Sir James Meston will informally confer with the Secretary of State on the question of an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Professor Villee Poussin's Work.

With the seventh fasciculus Prof. Louis de la Villee Poussin of Belgium completes his text of the famous Buddhist work Madhyamakavritti with the commentary of Chandrakirk in the beautiful series of Bibliotheca of St. Petersburg under the general editorship of Professor Serge d'Oldenburg. Fourteen volumes of the series have already appeared with the collaboration of a number of the most eminent scholars of Buddhism. It is interesting to observe that the first volume of the series opened with a compendium of Buddhistic practices by the late Professor Bendall of Cambridge. Another English scholar, Miss Ridding, has undertaken the *Karunapundarika*. Co-operation has been accepted from the Japanese authority Dr. Bunyin Nanjio. The present fasciculus consists of exhaustive indexes, one of which is headed Kalyanamitras or "Kind Friends" among whom figure, from India, Pathak, Rajendralal Mitra and Sarat Chandra Das, whose works Professor Poussin has consulted.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's Conception of a Republic.

When the existence of the Chinese Republic is in peril one recalls its President's recorded notion of that form of Government. Yuan-Shi-Kai announced the inauguration of the Republic to Nanking in the following memorable telegrams:—

A Republic is the best form of Government. The whole world admits it. That in one leap we have passed from autocracy to republicanism is really the outcome of the many years of strenuous efforts exerted by you all, and is the greatest blessing to the people. The Ta Ching Emperor has proclaimed his abdication by an edict countersigned by myself. The day of the promulgation of this edict shall be the end of Imperial Rule and the inauguration of the Republic. Henceforth we shall exert our utmost strength to move forward in progress until we reach perfection. Henceforth forever we shall not allow a monarchical Government in our country. At present the task of consolidation is difficult and complicated. I shall be most happy to come to the South and to listen to your counsels in our conference as to the methods of procedure. Only on account of the difficulty of maintaining order in the North and the existence of a large army requiring control and the popular mind in the North and East not being united, the slightest disturbance will affect the whole country. All of you who thoroughly understand the situation will realize my difficult position. You have studied the important question of establishing a Republic and have formed definite plans in your minds. I beg you to inform me as to the best means of co-operation in our work of consolidation.

India's Cotton Imports.

Mr. W. Barton, Liberal Member for Oldham, has been addressing his constituents on cotton trade prosperity. He found it, he said, remarkable that the trade should have continued to be prosperous at a time when a great part of the distribution area had been disturbed by war, and the explanation was as significant as the fact. The enormous increase was entirely accounted for by the fact that India had not only taken its normal supplies, and enough to make up for the shortage in other countries' purchases, but had taken sufficient to account entirely for the prosperity England had enjoyed.

An Optimistic Outlook.

Comparing the records of the first six months of each of the last three years, Mr. Barton said that in the year 1911 our total exports of cotton goods were 3,316 million yards, and of that no less a quantity than 1,133 million yards were sent to India in 1912, the total exports were 3,276 million yards, of which 1,245 million yards were sent to India; in 1913 the total exports were 3,582 million yards, of which India took 1,478 million yards. As compared with 1911, the increased exports to India in 1913 were 345 million yards; and there was a decrease of 79 million yards to the rest of the world. He had had an experience of India for thirty years, and he felt quite sure that it would be unreasonable to expect that India would continue to take off such great supplies in the near future. He, however, viewed the trade with the greatest optimism; their prospects for the future were extremely good.

SIR GEORGE SHAW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 4.

Sir George Shaw arrived here from Mandalay to-day after a somewhat lengthy riverine tour. His Honour was accompanied by Miss Shaw and his Private Secretary, Mr. Booth Gravely, Captain Hutcheson, A. D. C., Captian Shaw, extra A. D. C., and Hon. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary to the Burma Government.

Sir George had been in Maymyo ever since he assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship at the beginning of May.

ADRIANOPLE.

PILGRIMS AT SELIM MOSQUE.

WILL NOT SURRENDER.

ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 3.

A concourse of pilgrims from Constantinople attended on Friday in the Selim Mosque which was restored by Moslem rites.

A meeting of thirty thousand people resolved to make every sacrifice rather than surrender Adrianople.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

FINAL AGREEMENT WITH RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 4.

The Bulgarian and Rumanian delegates have finally agreed regarding the frontier between Bulgaria and Rumania and other Rumanian claims. Bulgaria undertakes to raze the fortifications at Rustchuk and Shumla.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE TO BE PROPOSED.

The Bulgarian, Greek and Servian delegates have hitherto been unable to agree regarding the frontier affecting those three countries, therefore Rumania will to-morrow propose an extension of the armistice for three days.

ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 4.

The conference, to-day, extended the armistice three days and then adjourned till to-morrow.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.

The Bulgarian counter-proposals are considered as ridiculous as those of the Allies were exorbitant, but the expected modifications of the Greek and Servian proposals encourage the hope of a successful settlement without the intervention of the Powers.

RE-CAPTURE OF ADRIANOPLE.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Sunday in the Anjuman Hall, Bombay, to express joy at the Turkish victory at Adrianople. Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani, President of the Anjuman, presided, and there were a large number of Mahomedans present.

The Chairman addressing the assembly said it rejoiced the heart of every Mahomedan to be present there that afternoon. The Mahomedans in Bombay had heard with great delight of the Turkish victories at Adrianople. He then moved the following resolution: "That this public meeting of Mahomedans held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay express its joy and felicity at the recent victories of the Turks at Adrianople."

Mr. Mohamed Hussan Muckba seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also carried: "That this public meeting of the Mahomedans pray the British Government to observe strict neutrality in the present war between the Turks and the Balkan States and to bring effective pressure to bear upon the Great Powers of Europe to refrain from interfering."

"That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay be authorized to communicate these resolutions to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for India in Council through the proper channel."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

POOR MOSLEMS MEDICAL MISSION.

MEETING TO WELCOME MEMBERS

A meeting of the Young Men's Mohamedan Association was held on Saturday evening to welcome Messrs. Abdul Latif, Syed Abdul Wahid, Abdulla and other members of the Bombay Poor Moslem Medical Mission. Mr. Abdul Hamid Muzaffari presided. Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan in thanking the members said that the Indian Mussalmans had not only sent one crore of rupees to Turkey, but had also sent two Medical Missions from India, one of which was the Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission.

Mr. S. E. S. A. Kadiri said the Mission began its work at the Darulfoonoon Hospital where it cured 135 wounded Turks and performed 83 operations, which were successful. This impressed the Turkish Government and His Majesty the Sultan ordered the mission to pitch its camp at Omarli on the Tchataldja Lines. At this field hospital, the members worked body and soul and cured until their return 1,078 patients, treating 23' surgical cases. There were 74 operations.

The Chairman thanked the Members of the Mission on behalf of the Association for their courage, pluck and integrity in healing the wounds of the wounded soldiers of Islam. He said it was gratifying to note that the members of the Bombay Poor Moslems Medical Mission had worked with zeal and honesty as it appeared from the certificate given to them by Doctor Bassim Omar Pasha, the President of the Croissant Rouge Ottomane. He also thanked the two Hindu doctors, who had accompanied the Mission.

SITUATION IN THE RAND.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT SHAKEN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3.

The situation is rapidly becoming calm, especially in view of the reassuring statement of the Trades Federation that there is no immediate likelihood of a strike. Meanwhile the cost to the State is heavy. Commercial confidence has also been shaken and trade is expected to suffer.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4.

The Labour Party has issued a manifesto declaring that the hopes which were entertained that the Government would ensure a permanent settlement have been bitterly disappointed, and that the door to future negotiations has been closed by the mine-owners' refusal to recognise the trades unions except under absurd and insulting conditions. Therefore trifling and grudging concessions cannot be accepted as a basis for a permanent settlement. The manifesto asserts that the men will neither be coerced into submission nor provoked to violence.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY COLUMBIAN PREMIER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VICTORA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Aug. 4.

Sir James McBride, Premier, in a speech to-day, declared that his Government could conceive of no treaty right or influence entitling anybody to interfere in British Columbia's supreme authority to deal with Oriental immigration.

SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

INTERRUPTED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A party of forty Suffragettes interrupted the service in St. Paul's yesterday evening, when they sang a parody of the Litany, which began "Save Emmeline Pankhurst, spare her, spare her."

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

WATERPLANES NECESSARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The "Daily Mail" says that a result of the recent naval manoeuvres has increased the determination of the Admiralty to acquire waterplanes as speedily as possible. The possession of a large number is regarded as an urgent necessity. The paper says the Treasury is ready to supply ample funds.

DEATH OF AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SYDNEY, Aug. 3.

The death is announced of Sir William Lyne.

VICEROY TO VISIT CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 4.

During His Excellency's visit to Calcutta towards the end of December His Excellency the Viceroy will reside at Barrackpore Park.

INDIAN SOLDIERS FOR CANTON.

GUARDING FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONG KONG, Aug. 3.

Indian soldiers have been despatched to Canton.

The Governor-General of Canton last night stationed Chinese troops at the Bund and the Inner Creek to guard the foreign settlement.

PLAN TO CORNER THE REBELS.

SITUATION AT WOOSUNG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.

A further brief exchange of shots has taken place with Woosung forts, similar to the previous bombardment, the intention obviously being to make a demonstration with a view to stimulating the progress of the negotiations for surrender.

The Northern Admirals are undertaking a large sweeping movement with the object of driving all the rebel bands into Woosung, where they will be cornered. The rebels on the Huai river are falling back towards Pukow.

BRIDGE SAVED BY BRITISH ENGINEERS.

It is reported that a large bridge across the Huai river was saved from being blown up, although it had been mined, through the diplomacy of British engineers.

HOWRAH SHOOTING CASE

ACCUSED FINED RS. 150.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 4.

Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate of Howrah, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. McGee, Manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, was charged with having rashly and negligently shot a cooly named Bhikari Ram Karma, dead in a wagon on the Ramkristopore siding of the East Indian Railway. The Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that he found the accused guilty under Section 304A, of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. Out of this fine, if realised, a sum of Rs. 100 was ordered to be made over to Chaturgun Kurmi, the deceased's son, who appears from enquiry to be now the only support of the family.

INDIAN PRIMA DONNA ROBBED.

MYSTERIOUS HOTEL THEFT IN KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 4.

Last night a burglary was committed at the North Western Hotel, Karachi, a despatch box containing about Rs. 3,000 in small notes and cash being abstracted from the room of Gauhar Jan, the famous Indian songstress. The theft is a mysterious one as throughout the night Gauhar Jan and her husband were sleeping in the room and an ayah and three male servants were sleeping in the adjoining dressing room and passage. The police were informed early this morning and active investigations are now being made.

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

SWINNY IN HOSPITAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, August 4.

Mr. Swinny, the first accused in the Buckingham Stephens murder case, has been brought and admitted into the Kottayam District Hospital The medical officer states that he is improving. No further developments have yet taken place.

DRY WEATHER IN LOREAH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, August 4.

Notwithstanding the unusual and profuse rains in June and the first week of July, the weather in Lahore has been extremely dry and hot during the week past, the mean temperature being 7 deg. above normal; the maximum going up to over hundred and four.

MONROE DOCTRINE THREATENED.

ENGLAND'S NEW NAVAL BASE.

MENACE TO PANAMA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The report that Great Britain contemplates establishing a great naval base in the Bermudas is keenly interesting official circles.

It is stated that Great Britain has made enquiries regarding America's plan to protect the Panama Canal routes, and it is suggested that this indicates her intention to safeguard shipping through the Canal as in the Mediterranean.

The officials realise that the problem involves the very life of the Monroe Doctrine, as other European nations would probably follow Britain's lead.

CALCUTTA HOTEL TRAGEDY.

MILL MANAGER SUFFERING FROM POISONING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 4.

Mr. Fraser, a mill manager, who was living at the Great Eastern Hotel, was found unconscious in his room yesterday, and had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night. Yesterday morning at breakfast time Mr. Fraser was found apparently asleep in his room, but no attempt was made to rouse him as nothing was suspected. As, however, the day wore on and he did not awake, his servant became anxious and informed the hotel authorities when it was found that Fraser was unconscious. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he was pronounced to be suffering from poisoning.

LATER.

With reference to the hotel mystery in which Mr. H. C. Fraser was found unconscious in his bed at the Great Eastern Hotel, it appears that the victim is a partner in Ranwick and Coy, Lahanhate Sugar Mills, Rajshahi. This evening there was a slight improvement in his condition although he is still in a semi conscious condition.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

DRIVER KILLED WHILE PRACTISING FOR SPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, August 4.

Driver Ferncombe of the 2nd Battery, Royal Feld Artillery was killed in an accident near the Agram Barracks to-day.

His battery was practising for the Alarm Stakes competition due to take place at their Minden Day Sports on the 14th instant, and Ferncombe was riding the center driver when the harness broke. His horse bucked and threw him and the waggon wheels passed over his chest. He died immediately from severe internal injuries, and was buried with military honors this evening.

RANGOON SHIPPING DISPUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 4.

The Full Bench of the Chief Court to-day delivered judgment in a reference by the Financial Commissioner of Burma, arising out of the case of the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, v. Bulloch Bros. and Co., Ltd.

The question referred was whether an advice note was a Shipping Order or not, within the meaning of that term as used in article 60 of the schedule of the Indian Stamp Act 1899.

The Court in three separate concurring judgments, in this particular instance held that an advice note intimating transhipment of goods from one steamer to another was not a Shipping Order liable to stamp duty, but taking the form of an advice note generally. If it is used in connection with goods sent or to be sent by shippers in order to their shipment and if it is duly executed, then the Court was of opinion that it is a Shipping Order within the meaning of that term as used in Article 60 of schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 and is liable to duty as such.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 4.

A vacancy among the official additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council will be caused in the beginning of the winter by the retirment of Mr. Duncan Macpherson from Indian Civil Service.

FIRE IN COAL-PIT.

TWENTY-THREE ENTOMBED.

ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE FAIL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A fire is reging in the Cadder pit near Glasgow.

Twenty-three men are entombed. Two attempts at rescue have failed.

LONDON Aug. 4.

Twenty-two corpses have been found in the Cadder pit. One man has been extricated alive.

THE ROYAL ARMS.

UNAUTHORISED USE BY TRADESMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 4.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma has forwarded a letter to the Rangoon Trades Association intimating the Government of India's decision that it would be preamature at present to undertake legislation to conrol the use by trading firms in India of the Royal Arms and the Prince of Wales Feathers and also the Secretary of State's concurrence with that view. The Secretary of State, however, had drawn attention to the suggestion of the Lord Chamberlain regarding the advisability of restricting, as far as possible, without recourse to legislation the use of the Royal Arms and the Prince Wales Feathers by unauthorised persons in order that the benefits conferred by the issue to deserving tradesmen of Royal Warrants of Appointment which carry with them the right to display the Royal Arms may not be nullified. The Association has been requested to bring to the notice of the local Government cases of the unauthorised use of the Royal Arms and the Prince of Wales Feathers by trading firms in Burma.

The Trades Association in reply stated that the Committee was not aware of any unauthorised case of the use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales Feathers and in the event of such cases coming to its knowledge would be brought to the notice of the Local Government.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE SEQUEL.

DISMISSED CLERK CLAIMS DAMAGES FROM A. S. R. S.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 4.

Mr. T. Popaly, late luggage clerk at the Central Station, Madras, and Southern Mahratta Railway, has instituted a suit in the Small Cause Court for damages amounting to Rs. 2,000 against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for Burma and India and its General Secretary, and the Travelling Secretaries of the Society, for loss of employment in consequence of having struck work under their directions and the inducements and false representations made to him by them.

The said representations and inducements, according to the plaintiff, consisted in false and malicious reports circulated by the defendants, of the tyrannical treatment meted out to the employees of the M. and S. M. Railway and the smallness of the salaries paid to the said employees and further that the railway authorities would not heed the representations made in their behalf by the defendant society on behalf of the men .Plaintiff also avers that the defendants also circulated false reports, that for no cause there were wholesale reductions and transfers of employees of the M. and S. M. Railway. All the aforesaid reports and representations, the plaintiff states, are false and were made by the defendants simply with a view to promote the strike in order that the defendant society and its officers may be recognised by the authorities of the M. and S. M. Railway, the employees themselves having no grievances to induce them to go on strike.

The plaint was filed on Saturday last by Messrs Govindachariar and V. Iyengar, both High Court Vakils.

OBITUARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, August 4.

Captain A. Brotherston, formerly of the Army Remount Depot at Polur and latterly of Coonoor and Banglore, died here last night at the age of 78.

The break-up of the late Sir A. Apcar's racing stable has begun. Mayfowl who won the Viceroy's Cup twice running and then lead-heated for it last year, has to-day been sold to Mr. R. R. S. (the Chief of Kargal, Kolahpur) and will be entered for the Viceroy's Cup this year. Stable Boy. Lawnsand and Vavasor have been bought by the Hon. Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait. McKenna has gone to a Ceylon buyer and the rest are to be sold for what they will fetch at Calcutta this season.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

SIR J. MESTON ON THE SPOT.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

CROWDED CALCUTTA MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, on his way to Agra yesterday, broke his journey at Cawnpore for a few hours.

His Honour paid a visit to the scene of yesterday's disturbance and saw the Machhli Bazar Mosque for the first time. From the mosque His Honour drove to the hospital where he spent considerable time and enquired into the case of each and every one of the injured, including a number of policemen. From the hospital His Honour proceeded to the jail where the number of those arrested is said to exceed one hundred, including a number of boys. It is also reported that some of the trustees of the mosque, who convened yesterday's mass meeting and addressed the same, have been arrested.

His Honour during his tour of inspection was accompanied by Mr. Brownrigg, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, who has been in Cawnpore for some days, and a few local officials.

CALCUTTA MOSLEM PROTEST.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta and suburbs was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, to protest against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing a portion of the Cawnpore mosque and other matters of Mahomedan interest. Some ten thousand people attended, and as the audience exceeded the capacity of the Hall two open air meetings were held outside the Hall. Most of the shops owned by Mahomedans were closed. The Hon. Nawab Nawabali Chowdhury, Zemindar of Eastern Bengal, presided.

The Chairman in the course of his speech, said that he was not one of those who would rush into the arena of political agitation for the sake of notoriety, or who would consent to publicly criticise the action of the authorities unless he was sincerely and deeply convinced that such criticism was imperatively necessary in the interest of the administration itself. He assured the Government that it would be a mistake to suppose that an agitation of such magnitude and importance was at all a local affair or merely got up for the occasion. No wire-pulling from beyond Bengal was necessary in a matter in which their religious duty had been tugging at their heart-strings ever since the 1st of July. Coming to the subject of the evening, he said that Sir James Meston had not only given judgment against the Mussalmans, but had also had it executed even before it was delivered. The Cawnpore sacrilege was preceded by a similar act at Delhi and followed by a similar affair at Agra, and had created an apprehension that the authorities were growing indifferent to the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedan community.

HAJ TRAFFIC.

Coming to the question of Haj pilgrimage, he said: "To give to a European firm a monopoly of the Haj traffic and to insist on the purchase of return tickets would cause a great deal of hardship and annoyance, and was likely to be misunderstood by the people as an official interference in the performance of a sacred religious duty."

Referring to the recapture of Adrianople by Turkey he said: "today the British Premier was threatening to force the Turks to go back to the Enos-Media line. He had no hesitation in saying that this would be regarded in India as an unfriendly transaction and would cause no less resentment than the partition and occupation of Persia.

There were seven resolutions and twenty-five speakers. Excepting a few, all the speeches were either in Urdu or Persian. The first three resolutions referred to the demolition of portion of the Cawnpore mosque. The meeting probested against the misrepresentations contained in the official communique and expressed its deep sense of resentment and indignation at the sacrilegious conduct of the United Provinces authorities. The meeting requested the Viceroy to direct restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque. The fourth resolution prayed the restoration of the Delhi mosque and issuing of necessary instructions to local officers to abstain in future from acquisition or demolition of any mosque, tomb and graveyards. The fifth resolution opposed the granting of a monopoly to any shipping company of the Haj pilgrims traffic and the introduction of compulsory return tickets.

INDIANS MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

Mr. A. Rasul moved the sixth resolution which ran thus: "That this meeting heartily congratulates the Sultan and the Turkish nation on the brilliant march of Enver Bey and the recapture of Adrianople, and in view of rumours of coercion of Turkey and the threat of Mr. Asquith, this meeting trusts that Great Britain would respect not only her declaration of neutrality, the Prime Minister's statement guaranteeing the fruits of victory to the victor, but also the feelings and sentiments of His Majesty's Indian Moslem subjects by refraining from all transactions of unfriendly character, likely to dominish silently the capital of good will and loyalty which now happily exists among the Indian Mahomedans."

Mr. Rasul said that though he was not a *persona grata* with the Government, he knew he was a loyal subject although some members of the Government thought otherwise. After quoting Mr. Asquith's Guildhall and Birmingham speeches he said the Government was playing with their loyality, but how long could they go on tolerating this things. Had Mahomedans got no feeling at all?

SPEAKER BURSTS INTO TEARS.

Mr. Mahomed Ali made a most feeling appeal in Urdu and was so overpowered with feelings that he burst into tears. The audience also was deeply affected. He said that as Mussalmans they were concerned with Mussalmans in other parts of the world. Distance did not matter for them. There was an indissoluble bond of one God, one religion, one Kaaba. When their Mahomedan brethren, were shedding blood in Macedonia, if they in India could not shed blood in sympathy, could at least shed tears at this time. What the Mahomedans asked was that the British Government would not be friends to their enemies. The Mahomedans had fought for Great Britain and was it not right that they should expect Britain to respect their feelings?

A committee was appointed to wait on the Viceroy to give expression to the opinion of the Mahomedan community. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

MUTAWALLIS' STATEMENT.

The Muttawallis of the Machhli Bazar Mosque, Cawnpore, have issued the following statement in reply to the press communique issued by the U. P. Government:—

In the press communique issued by the Government of these provinces on the 25th July 1913, regarding the Machhli Bazar mosque the Government is pleased to say:—

"That no action was taken by the Musalmans regarding the mosque, although the necessary notification was issued in November 1909, and the plan was also then deposited in the Collector's office. This plan indicated that the eastern court yard of the mosque would be removed. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Cawnpore in November last and spared the Hindu Temple on the representation of the Hindu community and also gave the Musalmans to understand 'that the only portion of the mosque which would then be effected would be a narrow projection used as a washing place on the extreme North-East of the main court-yard.'"

The communique proceeding further points out that a small building which projected from the Eastern wall of the mosque across the alignment has been removed, it was a narrow raised platform with a drain running through it and a privy at the end, on which the Mussalmans on the infallible evidence of the Chairman of the Municipal Board used to enter with shoes on.

The communique opens by playing with the feelings of local Musalmans on the subject and ends by saying that the Muttawallis of the mosque would have accepted the settlement long ago were it not for outside pressure.

The Muttawallis wish to say that it is true that the notification was issued in 1909, but it gave no details of the buildings to be eventually acquired or demolished. Moreover the proposed alignment has since then undergone changes more than once. The plan prepared by the Board was in the English language with which the bulk of the Musalman public is unacquainted and who would have sup-

(Continued on page 8.)

CAWNPORE RIOT.

(Continued from page 7.)

posed that a notification under the Land Acquisition Act cannot altogether ignore the cardinal and underlying basis of the British constitution in India—absolute neutrality in matters of religion. The plan itself however is a complete justification of the attitude taken up by the Musalmans, there is no mention—intentional or by mistake—of the acquisition of municipal number 90 which the mosque bears, only a portion of house No. 89 is shown as likely to be acquired. Moreover the Mohammedan public was indifferent as regards the municipal plan referred to.

GOING AGAINST FACTS.

In November last when His Honour visited Cawnpore and his attention was drawn to the Mosque by the Moslem members of the Board, in the informal meeting of the members, His Honour was pleased to say then as has been already reported in the local paper the "Herald of India" that both the Temple and Mosque will not be interfered with. This view was further supported by the reply given by His Honour to the memorial of the Musalmans of Cawnpore and the recommendation made by the Municipal Board to spare the portion of the mosque now demolished. His Honour then made no mention of the court-yard or the dallan of the Mosque. The court-yard was not under discussion then and to call the dalan of the mosque as a washing or bathing place is simply going against the real fact and the bare truth.

The portion demolished was situate inside the eastern wall of the mosque and not outside of it. It appears that here too the local officials have suceeded in producing in His Honour's mind a wrong impression of the real state of affairs.

It is true that there was a drain in the dalan of the mosque which carried the ablution water outside the mosque into the municipal drain, but the western portion of it has always been used for offering prayers and to say that there was a privy in this dalan is again merely mis-representing the facts. There can be no privy inside a mosque and it is much to be regretted that His Honour with all his knowledge of Moslem traditions should have also accepted this—a revelation in Musalman circles.

A WRONG STATEMENT.

The statement of the Chairman of the Municipal Board that he saw the Musalmans enter this portion of the mosque with shoes on is undoubtedly wrong. We took the liberty of asking the Chairman to point out the occasions on which he saw the Musalmans so enter. The Chairman has declined to give a reply on this point. According to the Moslem faith the *mimbar* and the altar possess equal sanctity with the rest of the building of a mosque The Musalmans absolutely deny shoes on and they challenge any proof that they ever entered the dalan with to the contrary.

We have not accepted any compensation or grant for the demolished portion of the mosque nor will we ever do so in accordance with the tenets of our religion. This we have declared publicly in the press. We confess we are unable to realize the true and inner significance, if any, of the statement that there is want of genuineness of feelings among the Musalmans of Cawnpore. If by agitation is meant that the Musalmans should over-step the bounds of law and order, then surely the very religion which compels us to protest against the high-handedness of the Government officials forbids our doing so But if by agitation is meant agitation on constitutional lines which confines itself to criticising the action of the Government in the strongest possible language compatible with law and order in monster and crowded meetings, and if by agitation is meant the seeking of redress b ymeans of memorials and deputations from the very Government in which the Musalmans have not lost confidence and who have been so sorely tried by this wanton act of high-handedness on the part of some of its officials, then the Musalmans of Cawnpore may justly claim that they have not lagged behind despite grave risks.

A KARACHI MEETING.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, August 4.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans in Karachi, yesterday, passed three resolutions, firstly, appealing to the British Government to maintain neutrality in the Balkan war and not to coerce or to permit other Powers to coerce Turkey to abandon regained territory, secondly appealing to the Viceroy to respect Moslem feeling regarding the Cawnpore mosque and to order the structure which was demolished to be restored. The third resolution proclaimed the need for the continuance of the Red Crescent Fund.

17 KILLED AND 45 INJURED.

CAWNPORE, August 4.

Altogether seventeen persons have died as the result of injuries received in connection with Sunday's disturbance. One policeman who died received accidentially shots which were fired by the police force. There are some forty-five persons lying injured in the hospital, three or four of whom are not expected to recover.

The injured include some fifteen policemen who received more or loss slight injuries as compared with the injuries inflicted on the rioters.

150 ARRESTS.

More than one hundred and fifty arrests were made yesterday including Moulana Sheikh, Abdul Kadir, Azad Subhani, Principal of the Madrasa Ilihiyat, (a religious seminary) and well-known in Mahomedan literary circles, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, a well-known hide merchant and Sheikh Qamr-Uddin, all trustees of the mosque and conveners of Sunday's meeting Hafiz Abu Said, Khan Mahomed Yasin, and Mahomed Ismail.

Late yesterday evening, some forty-five boys who were in custody were released and it is understood that the rest were produced before the Joint Magistrate when the police obtained a remand for ten days.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governer granted interviews this afternoon to several prominent citizens.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUD.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST CITY DIRECTORS.

COLONIAL SCANDAL ECHO.

An important case came before Mr. Graham Campbell, at Bow-street, when Robert R. Millburn, Walter J. Kemsley, Edward W. Idle, Bruce A. Cuthbertson, and Alfred E. Kemsley, were summoned for conspiring together and with others, between 1905 and 1910, to defraud his Majesty of large sums of money, being the customs duty payable upon motor-cars, cycles, etc., imported into Australia, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. Eustace Fulton supported the summons on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. Mr. Bodkin defended. In the case of Alfred Kemsley, it was stated that the defendant was seriously ill, and Mr. Fulton said the prosecution might reconsider their position.

Opening the case, Mr. Fulton said Halter Kemsley and Millburn were directors of a firm of considerable financial stability called Tozer, Kemsley, and Fisher, of Fenchurch-street. The company were general agents for the importation and exportation of goods, but the present case was only concerned with the motor-car department of the business.

The defendants Idle and Cuthbertson were buyers for the firm, and Alfred Kemsley, who was not before the Court, was a driector or manager, or both, of Kemsley and Company Proprietary (Ltd.), carrying on business in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

The other persons who were alleged to have conspired with the defendants were William Crowle and Cecil T. Bray, Charles B. Kellow, and Isaac Phizackerley.

DUTY ON MOTOR CARS.

In 1901, said Mr. Fulton, the Commonwealth Government imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on motor-cars imported into Australia. It was obviously impossible for the Customs authorities to open every case containing a motor-car and it was necessary for them to rely on the invoices received with the goods. The system of fraud alleged was that false values had been inserted in these invoices. In order that that might be carried out successfully it was necessary that some one should persuade or corrupt manufecturers in this country falsely to invoice goods shipped to Australia, and it was alleged that certain manufacturers had been so persuaded by Tozer, Kemsley, and Fisher, who controlled a large number of agencies

The invoices, it was alleged, were passed on from Tozer, Kemsley, and Fisher to Kemsley and Co. Proprietary (Ltd.), and from them to the buyers in Australia, thus enabling the importers to defraud the Australian Customs of many thousands of pounds.

It was essential that the persons engineering this alleged fraud in Australia should control the market there, because if it was carried out by a single individual the whole thing would be discovered by the Customs authorities comparing the invoices with those received by other firms. Kemsley and Co. Proprietary (Ltd.) controlled all the agencies of the principal motor-cars in Australia.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

Some time about the end of 1909 the Australian Customs authorities entered the premises of various importers of motor-cars, and, after inspecting their books, seized documents, invoices, and correspondence,.—Among them was a great number of invoices from Tozer, Kemsley, and Fisher in London. They were obviously fraudulent, said counsel, because not only had the importers preserved the real invoices, but the false once as well.

On May 30, 1910, the Customs authorities entered the premises of Kemsley and Co. Proprietry (Limited) and of Kellew and Co., and seized at both places a quantity of correspondence. In this way the whole matter came to light, and on December 15, 1910, Kellow was fined £2,000 for defrauding the Australian Revenue. On December 20 of the same year Phizackerley was fined £2,800 for a similar offence, and fines ranging from £195 to £400 were also imposed upon Raymond Kemsley, Cecil T Bray, and William Crowle. The frauds which these persons committed could only have been carried out, counsel submitted, with the assistance of the present defendants, who, it was alleged, persuaded the manufacturers to issue false invoices.

The marriage of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Commerce and Industry Department, to Miss Huntington will take place at Home, on the 9th August.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS AT LARGE.

ACCIDENTS HOURLY.

MANY CASUALTIES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The continued fine whether has resulted in a phenomenal number of arrivals at holiday resorts. The police in many instances have been obliged to find accomodation for visitors. Numbers of holiday makers have slept out on the sands.

The list of "holiday" accidents is growing hourly. Twenty people already are reported drowned, including five girls drowned at Sligo.

A motor-bus overturned at Hodesdon (Herts) and three members of a beanfeast party were killed and twenty-six others injured.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A BANK.

ITALIAN BROKER'S ESCAPADE IN CAIRO.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

A short while back an Italian broker presented himself at one of the most important mortgage banks of Cairo and enquired whether it would be possible to raise a loan of some £30,000 on the security of certain property at Minia in Upper Egypt (writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" in his letter, dated July 13.) He produced, at the request of the manager the title-deeds which bore the usual registration marks and seals, and a letter authorising him to negotiate the loan on behalf of the owner. The document being in order, the manager agreed to entertain the proposal, and arranged to send an expert to Upper Egypt to inspect and value the land. As it is often difficult to locate estates without incurring much delay, the broker offered to accompany the expert so as to facilitate the work. In due course, the expert returned and his report being favourable, orders were given to prepare the mortgage deed. The day appointed for the signature of the deed and its registration and the consequent payment of the money arrived, and with it the broker who produced a power of attorney from his principal, authorising him to perform all the formalities. Although the attorney was in order and was fully legalised by the court, the Bank's representatives declined to accept it and threatened to cancel the deed, unless the owner of the land came and signed it in person.

The broker raised no objection and promised to bring his principal two days later. But the two days passed and no broker appeared, whereupon the Bank began to make enquiries. To its stupefaction it found, that the principal did not exist—at least no one of the name given. It then transpired that the title-deeds, which bore several seals of different dates of the Mixed Courts, were false; so also was the power of attorney, which likewise bore the seal of the Code of the Makhama Sharia. As for the land inspected, it belonged to a native resident in Alexandria, whose last thought was to obtain a mortgage on it.

The wily broker is not to be found. He has no doubt succeeded in placing the sea between himself and the Bank, but only after he had found some confiding native, who on being shown the letters the broker had received from the Bank and believing the latter's specious statements, actually advanced him £2,000 against a cheque payable on the completion of the mortgage.

The Bank has had a most fortunate escape due to the "flair" of its representative, who for some unaccountable reason wanted to see this trusting landowner who was willing to allow a mere broker to receive on his behalf so important a sum as £30,000. But for that, it would have parted with the money, for the deeds bore genuine registration seals. The expert is beyond suspicion as he is an old servant and a well-to-do man himself, though he is certainly to blame for not having verified the broker's indications that the land in question belonged to his principal. As for the seal on the various documents, it would appear that some Government official must be implicated as otherwise it would have been impossible to obtain the genuine ones. A very searching administrative enquiry is in progress.

EUROPEAN I. M. S. OFFICERS FOR MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 4.

The European Defence Association have addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, on the employment of European Officers of the Indian Medical Service in moffusil districts. The tendency to remove European Civil Surgeons, the letter says, has caused alarm and dissatisfaction among Europeans residing in country districts, and it prays that steps be taken to remedy the evil.

SIGNALLER AMOK.

KILLS SON-IN-LAW AND BROTHER.

TRAGEDY IN FORT WILLIAM.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 4.

A sensation occurred in Fort William to-day in the form of a double murder and suicide.

Hussain Beg, a signaller attached to the 75th Carnatic Infantry ran amok and killed Bin Mahomed, his son-in-law, and the latter's brother, a man named Khoirab, both employed in the bakery at the Fort. It transpires that Bin Mahomed announced his intention to take his wife aged ten years to his native country, the father-in-law objecting asked Bin Mahomed to wait a year. This the latter declined to do.

The father-in-law thereupon shot Bin Mahomed and his brother and before he could be secured, he shot himself.

ARMY COUNCIL.

AN OFFICER'S PAY.

The following interesting paragraphs appear in "Truth":—

The Army Council is responsible for the failure, since no trouble was taken to make the show a success by lending horses for the Mounted Brigade and R. F. A. and men to keep the ground. There are officers in high place at the War Office who are for ever sneering at the Territorial Force, and doing all they know to belittle its efforts. How can men be expected to turn out for inspection even by their King when they know they are only offering themselves as targets for the flouts of their Army critics? With the exception of General Bethune, there is not a single military member of the Army Council or Director who is not working behind Colonel Seely's back to throw cold water on the Force, and discredit it in public estimation.

An officer who joined the Army during the Boer War in 1900 at the age of twenty-five, writes to point out the difficulty he finds in exercising the option given him under Army Order 38 of 1913 of adhering to the old rules for retired pay, or accepting the new rules as amended by Army Order 38, for the simple reason that he cannot foresee how he will stand for promotion ten or twenty years hence. If he has to retire as a major at fifty years of age, as the orders now stand, he would naturally elect to remain under the old rules, which give him £300 instead of £225 a year; but if the new rules were amended so as to give him the £300 pension irrespective of length of service he would prefer to come under them on the chance of benefiting by the prospective advantages which they offer. As was pointed out the other day, if the last sentence of the Army Council's instructions on Army Order 38 of 1913 were deleted, all officers would elect to come under the new rules, and by so doing save the War Office an infinity of trouble.

AS. 4 FOR A "LIVENER."

What is this I hear about the 74th Company R. G. A., which was lately stationed at Rawal Pindi, and is now divided between Delhi and Agra? It is alleged to have been the practice for some years past for the N. C. O. in charge of the company canteen to sell beer to the men at double rates (four instead of two annas a pint) during prohibited hours, thereby obliging both them and himself, for he pockets two annas for every pint of beer sold. It naturally follows that the canteen does a roaring trade, especially on Sundays and Thursdays, when Tommy, having nothing else to do, goes round to the canteen for a "livener," as the morning pint is called, or possibly, a series of "liveners," which have such a livening effect that men have been seen drunk in the lines on Sunday and Thursday mornings when no officer is about. The C. O. will probably like to look into the matter, and if he finds that I have been misinformed I shall be very pleased to hear it.

SERGEANT-MAJOR FROM CHELSEA.

I am sorry to hear that some friction has been set up in the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment—the old 100th Foot—now stationed at Chaubattie, on account of the importation of a sergeant-major from the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards. There is no better battalion in the Brigade of Guards than the one named, and there is no doubt the sergeant-major is a smart man, or he would not have been sent all the way from Chelsea to Chaubattia to clear out the cobwebs from the Leinster Regiment; but there is such a thing as being too smart, and this is probably the long and short of the story which has reached me. New brooms are sometimes wanted, but they must not sweep too clear all at once.

A meeting of the Legislative Council of these Provinces will be held at Government House, Naini Tal, on the morning of the 15th September.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

A SLASHING ATTACK.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes under date July 17:—

In the power of graphic statement Mr. Churchill has no superior in the House of Commons. His speech this afternoon was a masterpiece of vivid pictorial expression. The least imaginative hearer could not fail to be stirred by his picture of the consequences that will flow from the increasing use of oil-fuel in the Navy. Mr. Churchill spoke for an hour and 20 minutes. More than on hour was occupied with a disquisition on oil-fuel and a statement of the steps that have been, are being and are about to be taken by the Admiralty to utilise this new source of energy and propulsion—to build up an oil reserve, and to become, to some extent, its own oil-producer. It is an intricate subject, not inherently attractive, but the First Lord, with his power of visualising material things and of breathing life into everything with which he has to deal, held his audience rapt and eager from the opening to the closing sentence of his masterly speech.

THE CANADIAN SHIPS.

The question of the Canadian ships occupied relatively an insignificant place in the speech and only a fractional part of its time. Though the three Canadian ships are "held up," Mr. Churchill is confident that Canada, whether by the Borden or the Laurier policy, means to do her part in the matter of naval defence. His language on this subject was admirably discreet, and cannot possibly be misconstrued by either party in Canada. The Government do not propose to add three new capital ships to our building programme this year to "fill the gap" caused by the delay over the Canadian ships. Instead, they have decided to accelerate by seven months the construction of three ships of this year's programme. As a result of that acceleration, we shall be able to maintain adequate margins of superiority up to the end of 1915. Before that time Mr. Churchill thinks that the Canadian offer will materialise in one form or another. While Canada is "absolute mistress of her own destiny we need not assume that we will be left to face the emergency alone." The acceleration of this year's building programme is, however, only a temporary expedient, and if the Canadian offer miscarry altogether "the shortage will recur" after 1915.

Turning to the Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill held that there is no necessity at the present time to add to our programme of new construction. At the same time he hinted pretty plainly that the construction of additional Dreadnoughts by Austria-Hungary and Italy might compel us to strengthen the British Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

Had the Government decided to build forthwith three ships in place of those offered by Mr. Borden it would have meant an addition of £8,500,000 to the Navy estimates in the next two or three years. Judging from their professions, the Conservatives would do this and much more. Mr. Churchill, deducing his conclusions from questions put to him in the House by Tory Members and from articles published in the Tory Press, calculates that a Conservative Administration would add 18 capital ships to the Navy over and above what the present Government provide. This would represent an additional cost of £50,000,000, and in 1915-16 the Navy estimates would reach a portentous figure—between £70,000,000 and £75,000,000! "An appropriate conterpart," was Mr. Churchill's ironical comment, "to the Tariff Reform policy by which the Navy is to be financed."

OIL CONTRACTS.

The First Lord permitted himself some plain speaking on the question of oil contracts. Later in the debate Mr. Arthur Lee complained that he had lashed himself into a fury for no reason. "He lashed you" (meaning the Opposition) was the apt retort of a Liberal Member. The Opposition, whose baser spirits have indulged in an orgy of calumny and misrepresentation over the Marconi affair, were very uncomfortable under Mr. Churchill's chastening rod. He went for them with a zest that made the Government supporters ecstatic with delight. It is notorious that the voice of calumny has made itself heard in regard to oil contracts. Mr. Churchill spoke with ineffable contempt of "substerranean rumours," of "spiteful and untruthful chatterings." He challenged anonymous traducers to come out into the open. Now is the appointed time. "If you have any charges or any insinuations, here is the place, now is the time, this is the golden opportunity." (Prolonged cheers.) The challenge was not taken. Dismayed by this terrific onset the Opposition could only growl in impotent rage. Mr. Churchill solemnly read out a declaration on his own part and on that of every member of the Board of Admiralty that none of them hold, or have ever held, any shares of any sort in any oil company, and that they occupy, "a position of complete disinterestedness." The mock gravity with which he read this declaration tickled the House and made the tribe of calumniators appear very contemptible.

SOME STRAIGHT HITTING.

The Admiralty never disclose the names of any contractors who supply them with munitions of war. Oil must now be so classified. But, as a challenge to all and sundry, Mr Churchill said he would disclose the name of one firm of contractors, because it had been the object of many insinuations. "The Admiralty have thought it necessary to make a contract for a portion of their oil supply with the Mexican Eagle Company, which is directed by Lord Cowdrey, and with which Lord Murray is connected." (Laughter.) This is the greatest British-owned oil company in the world. The contract entered into with it by the Admiralty is "extremely advantageous to the public and to the Navy." "The Mexican supplies are necessary to us, and they come to us over an ocean route which we effectively control." All this was spoken with energetic determination, as though to defy criticism. Major Archer-Shee had asked if the Admiralty had obtained 1,000,000 tons of Mexican oil for experimental purposes. "We have actually only obtained 100 tons," said Mr. Churchill amid uproarious laughter. "Heedless of the embarrassments of imputation, attack and insult," the Board of Admiralty will do their duty by the Navy. They will buy their oil wherever it seems advantageous, and they will not be deterred from doing so because a company happens to be of foreign origin or Liberal complexion.

FUTURE OF OIL FUEL.

Oil has not yet superseded coal as fuel for warships. But the British Admiralty evidently believe that it is peculiarly suitable for some naval purposes. Mr. Churchill said that oil gives ships of war larger radius of action, and that it economises labour in stoking and trimming. He enumerated other advantages. In fact, the exordium of his speech was a paean in praise of oil as fuel. There are now 234 vessels in the British Navy which use oil either exclusively or supplementary to coal. The First Lord has no doubt as to the adequacy of the world supplies of this new fuel. The natural springs can be supplemented by oil manufactured out of shale, clay and other substances. So far the Admiralty have brought oil in the open market, but the open market is becoming "an open mockery," for present-day conditions favour artificial manipulation by vast combinations of capital The Admiralty therefore aim at becoming an independent producer of of their own oil and at the development of the power of dealing with crude oil— which will involve processes of retorting, refining, distillng, and the utilisation of waste products. "I do not see," said Mr Churchill, "why we should shrink from this new State enterprise." Liberal cheers greeted this sentiment, and Mr. John Ward called out "But what will the oil bugs say?" Until the Admiralty developments in these directions are complete—and this will not be for five years at last—there will be no fundamental change in the main motive power of the Fleet. The First Lord asked the House to give to the Admiralty meanwhile "full confidence and full discretionary power." It showed its willingness to do so, for Vote 8 was carried to-night without a division.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord, and several foreign naval attaches listened to the First Lord's exposition.

Mr. Cramp, C. S., Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is proceeding on leave Mr. Walker will officiate.

The Murree Hockey Tournament will begin on Monday, the 15th September. The entries close on the 1st September.

PREMIER REFUSES TO SEE SCOTSMEN.

DOORSTEP SPEECHES.

The Prime Minister's doorstep was used as as a Woman Suffrage platform on July 18. There have been noisy little scenes before outside the historic No. 10, Downing-street, but never before have speeches been delivered, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The occasion was the visit to Mr. Asquith, who, by the way, had quietly departed in a motor-car some time before, of the deputation of bailies and town councillors from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berwick to demand a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women and the repeal of the "Cat and Mouse" Bill.

At eleven o'clock the deputation, numbering forty-six, the majority being apparently typical of the Socialist element of the councils, struggled through a little knot of Suffragettes at the corner of the street, and were shrilly cheered as they marched proudly up to Mr. Asquith's door.

The leader rang the bell vigorously and when the door was opened about a dozen were courteously shown into the entrance hall.

Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip, was thehe to meet them, and explained that the Prime Minister could not receive the deputation.

MR. ASQUITH, OR NOBODY.

Bailile Alston, of Glasgow, expressed the utmost indignation, and said the deputation would see nobody else. He maintained that they had a right to see the Prime Minister.

The other members of the deputation muttered "Hear, hear," and marched out again. It was all very solemn and impressive.

"This will mean the loss of every Liberal seat in Scotland!" was one exclamation which Mr. Gulland heard.

Outside the courageous dozen were surrounded and questioned, and Bailie Alston made a doorstep speech denouncing the Prime Minister for failing to rescognise that a new feeling had arisen throughout the country.

Every member of the deputation wore a sprig of heather, and many sprigs accompained the cards and scraps of paper.

Lady Cowdray entertained the deputation at lunch.

"Scotsmen at Downing-street. Speeches by the Delegates" was the title of a pamphlet being sold before the deputation arrived, but the public did not seem interested in the undelivered speeches of the visitors.

When asked what Scotland would think of such treatment, a cautious Scot replied, "Ah well, well see."

It should be mentioned that Mr. Asquith had intimated before the deputation left Scotland that he would not receive them; but they determined to make the journey to London.

STAGE POLICEMEN AND REAL BURGLAR.

A SUBURBAN COMEDY.

At last "Officer 666" has been foiled, after having hundreds of times courageously caught the stage burglar,

The point is that Mr. Percy Hutchison, who is "Officer 666'" of the play at the New Theatre, has been neatly outdone, for a real burglar visited his house at No. 4, Finchley-road, early on the morning of July 17, and exercised commendable discrimination in taking the best of everything away from the premises.

"Officer 666," in mufti arrived home just after midnight, and found everything as usual. When Mr. Hutchison retired after supper the only window left open in the dining-room was securely fastened. All the doors were shut, and no marks were found on them, showing plainly that the burglar must have entered by the window while it was still open, and that he was in the house when Mr. Hutchison was enjoying his meal.

What happened subsequently is best told in Mr. Hutchison's own words, as given to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

MR. HUTCHISON'S STORY.

"Everything was normal when I arrived home, and after supper I took particular care to see that every door and window was closed. This morning I was awakened by the servants, who told me that both back and front doors were open and that most of the silver was gone.

"I hurriedly went down to the dining-room to find that every silver article which was portable —they left a big silver bowl, too big to carry away—had been taken: sets of silver spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, salt cellars, crumb scoop, and all the things which were worth anything.

"He, or they, seem to have had a very good time, for, in addition to taking the plate, they raided the hat stand, and a ladies' green leather motor coat, Trilby hats, and new boots were taken. A stage ermine muff, however, will disappoint them.

"They raided a big wine chest, and evidently they were connoisseurs, for they left the whisky alone, and took only the hock. They smoked cigarettes galore, and between one and four o'clock must have had a right merry time.

NOT THE STAGE BURGLAR.

"There is no suggestion," said Mr. Hutchison with a hearty laugh, "that Mr. Ben Webster has been working overtime on this occasion." (Mr. Webster plays the part of the burglar in the play.)

"About £80 to £100 worth of property has been taken away in the coolest fashion," concluded Mr. Hutchison. "Whoever did it must have been in the house when I came home from the theatre, and very quietly went about his work afterwards."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WAKF PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BAWA MIYA PIR MIYA v. PIR ABDUR KADAR DADA MIYA AND ANOTHER.

Bawa Miya Pir Miya is the first defendant in the original suit and the appellant in the present appeal.

Pir Abdul Kadar is the plaintiff in the original suit and the first respondent in the present appeal.

R. D. Sethna is the second defendant in the original suit and the second respondent in the present appeal.

In the original suit which was heard before Mr. Justice Macleod and in which judgment was delivered on 24th September, 1912, the plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that in the events that had happened the plaintiff was entitled to immediate possession and enjoyment of the property situate at Nagdevi street.

In 1870, one Pir Bara Miya who was held in great veneration by his community died leaving his son Bawa Miya, the first defendant in the original suit and the present appellant, and two daughters, Syedbibi and Fatmabibi. In 1854, five members of the Kadwani family purchased certain land in Nagdevi street. Pir Bara Miya was buried in the above mentioned land and a *durgha* was erected over his grave. It had been suggested by the present appellant, his son, that the whole of the land was dedicated in *wakf* by the owners for the purposes of erecting a tomb to Pir Bawa Miya and that the management was given to him. Afterwards the present appellant left for Cutch where he remained for 30 years.

REPUTATION FOR SANCTITY.

His sister Syedbibi looked after the tomb which in time acquired a reputation for sanctity. In 1891 Syedbibi applied to have the property transferred to her name. On 24th October, 1892, Syedbibi leased 66 square yards of the property to Pir Nizammudin for 99 years. In 1893, Pir Nizammudin mortgaged his interest on the said lease to Narotamdas and the son of Narotamdas in exercise of a power of sale contained in the mortgage sold the premises to Mugatlal Dulabhram in 1905. Mugatlal in his turn sold the premises to one Addam Abba Patel. Addam Patel allowed Syedbibi to reside in the house and gave her the custody of the title-deeds of the property. Syedbibi died in 1906. The present appellant returned to Bombay shortly afterwards. In 1910 Addam Patel wrote to Fatmabibi's solicitors asking for the title-deeds of the property. He died in 1910 and a suit was filed for the administration of his estate. R. D. Sethna was appointed Receiver in that suit. In that suit (No. 194 of 1910) it was held that the *durgha* was not a part of the estate of Syedbibi. The Court did not decide the question whether the *durgha* was *wakf* property. The present appellant in his written statement then never claimed that the property was *wakf*. Thereafter under an order made in that suit the Receiver sold the right title and interest of Addam Patel to the first respondent in the present appeal, (who was the plaintiff in the original suit), and executed a conveyance thereof; but the Receiver did not put him in possession of the property. The defence in the original suit was that the whole property was *wakf* and the present appellant was appointed the first Mutwali; also that Syedbibi had no right to lease any of it for a period exceeding one year.

SHADOWY FOUNDATION.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that the allegation that the whole property was *wakf*, rested on absolutely shadowy foundation and in his opinion this suit was not properly constituted for the determination of these questions. The lease was at present a part of the estate of Syedbibi and as against her estate the lessee was clearly entitled to possession. If the present appellant claimed that the property was *wakf*, etc., he must first file a suit against the representatives of Syedbibi to recover possession of the property and then seek to prove against the plaintiff that the lessee took with notice of the inferiority of the lessors' title. His Lordship therefore passed a decree for the first respondent, (the plaintiff in the original suit) with a declaration that he was entitled to possession as lessee of the property.

As against this judgment and decree of Mr. Justice Macleod, the present appeal was preferred by the appellant, the first defendant in the original suit. The grounds of appeal were (1) that the learned Judge erred in holding that the present appellant was not entitled to raise the defence in this suit that the plaintiff (1st respondent) had no title; (2) that the learned Judge ought to have held that Syedbibi was not entitled to grant the lease; (3) that the learned Judge ought to have held that the property was *wakf* and that the first respondent took with notice that the property was *wakf*.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jardine with Mr Mirza and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the first respondent.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Mulla appeared for the second respondent.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S POSITION.

The Advocate-General submitted that he would consent to be a party to the suit as he was going to contend that the property was *wakf* and for the purposes of charity. No writing was required to constitute a property as *wakf*. He submitted that a valid *wakf* was made out.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the case of the appellant (first defendant), that the property was *wakf* was put up by him afterwards when he knew that he could not succeed in any other way. The Advocate-General was barred by limitation from contending the lease. He could not come in now. He pressed Mr. Justice Macleod very much in the lower Court to decide on the issue of *wakf*; but he preferred to decide it in his own way.

Mr. Mulla submitted that Act 134 of Limitation Act did not govern this case at all.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship the Chief Justice narrated the facts of the case. His Lordship further said that Syedbibi and Nizammuddin lived in the house till the period of Syedbibi's death, i.e. 1906. The original plaintiff purchased the right, title and interest in the property from the Receiver appointed in the administration suit of Addam Patel. In the lower Court evidence was given as to the property being *wakf*. The learned Judge in his judgment had said that "the allegation that the property was *wakf* rested on absolutely shadowy foundation and that this was not a proper suit for the determination of these questions." They were unable to follow the reasoning of the learned Judge, because the plaintiff's case was that the property was *wakf* and therefore the lease was invalid. The Advocate-General had now decided to become a party to this suit and contended that the lease was invalid. The Advocate-General had been brought on the record. Facts in this case established that it was a good *wakf* and they established also the occupation of the house by Syedbibi, as Mutawali up to 1906, the period of her death. The plaintiff's (now the first respondent) claim to the land by reason of adverse possession under Article 134 of the Limitation Act was not made out by the facts which were alleged by the plaintiff. The question should have been decided on the general issue whether the property was *wakf* or not. Such a question was not barred by limitation. The property was *wakf*. They reversed the decree of the lower Court. Appeal was allowed.

Solicitors for the appellant: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the first and second respondents: Messrs. Payne and Co.

LATE MR. DHARMSEY MORARJI'S WILL.

SON'S SUIT FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RATANSI DHARAMSEY *v.* SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Davar on the testamentary side of the High Court Ratansei Dharamsi, son of the late Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, applied for letters of administration to the Estate of the late Mr. Dharamsi. The petition stated that Mr. Dharamsi died on the 13th May, 1912, leaving his surviving three sons, Ratansi, Tricumdas, and Madhowji (the last one a minor) and a widow, Ratanbai. The father of the deceased, Morarji Goculdas died on the 16th October, 1880, leaving considerable property and two sons, viz., Dharamsi and Narotam, a widow and several daughters. Morarji Goculdas left a will dated, 20th December 1875, and the petitioner submitted that all the property in has hands being ancestral Morarji had no right to make a will. By his will Morarji did not dispose of the residue of his estate and effects and the petitioner submitted that in any event, that residue devolved upon his two sons as his heirs, even if Morarji's will were valid. Morarji's will contained certain provisions creating trusts in perpetuity for his family and these were declared invalid by the High Court in suit No. 3 of 1900. As a consequence of that decision there was an intestacy in respect of the property, which was the subject matter of those trusts. Norotam separated from his brother Dharamsey in 1900. Dharamsey and his sons continued to be members of a joint-Hindu family and the entire property which Dharamsey died possessed property, the members of the cestral property, the members of the joint family being Dharamsey, his wife, Ratanbai, Ratansi, the petitioner and the two remaining sons of Dharamsi. The petitioner as the eldest male member of the joint family claimed to be entitled to administer it. Dharamsi had, the petitioner submitted, in ignorance of the fact that it was not compilent to him to dispose of the joint family property, made a will dated, 4th April, 1902, and a codicil dated 10th August, 1903, and had appointed Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and four others his executors. The petitioner submitted that no part of the joint property had vested in the executors and prayed that letters of administration to the Estate of Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas may be granted to the petitioner.

EXECUTORS' POSITION

On the presentment of the petition citations were issued to all the executors of Mr. Dharamsi's will. Sir Narayan renounced the executorship of the will, while others submitted in all respects to the judgment of the Court and did not take up a contentious attitude.

On the petition coming up before Mr. Justice Davar his Lordship did not feel justified in making the grant prayed for at that stage. His Lordship held that as Testamentary Judge he had no power to adjust civic rights. He would, if he made the dsired grant, be, in effect, making a declaration that the will and the codicil were inoperative in law. He thought that the best course for the petitioners would be to obtain, in proper proceedings, from a competent court, a declaration that the will and codicil of Dharamsey were invalid and inoperative. From this decision of his Lordship the petitioner had filed the present appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the petitioner-appellant. There was no appearance for the executors.

Mr. Setalvad contended that under Section 4 of the Probate Act the joint property would not vest in the executors. The executors were in law unable to act and therefore he was entitled to a grant of administration limited to the joint property under Section 37 of the Act.

SOMETHING BEHIND.

His Lordship the Chief Justice remarked that there was something behind this The proper course for the petitioner would be to sue for a declaration that the will was inoperative.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that it was a perfectly straight forward application. The course they had adopted was the ordinary and usual course. Letters of administration were similarly granted every day, and the question whether the property was joint on separate was decided later. If there was no joint family property the letters would be no good.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Attorneys for the appellant:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

A DISCLAIMER

Mrl Hormasji Bejonji Bharucha, proprietor of Hardinge and Co. (67 Medows Street) writes to us to say) that he is not the Bharucha strongly criticised by Mr. Justice Davar while delivering judgment in the suit of Jassraj Foaji and Abdul Rahman Suleman Abdul Wahed.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY AUGUST 5TH.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

53-12-936-11—Shroff D. and D. (for a pauper) Bai Poorbai widow v. Bai Noorbai widow Madh K. & Co. Part heard.

58-12-231-08—Edg. G. W. and Co. Sabhagchand Vasanji a firm v. Dawood Aboo and anr. Rustomji and Co.

47-12-86-08—Dastur and Co. Kupram Nadan Gopat a firm v. Vishwantrao Ramchandra Jankeram Dikshit and P.

64-12-991-11—Little and Co. Bai Rahimattnai and ors. v. Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee Sabnis and Co.

75-12-673-11—Bhai K. and G. The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. The Satya Narayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Liqn) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Lidoomal Memchand and ors. Soraimal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

208-13—Jam. R. & D. Zainaboo Widow & ors. v. Abdul Kayani Ebrahim. Mehta & D.

For hearing on exceptions to special Comr's. Report.

223-06—Payne & Co., The Advocate gen. of Bombay, v. Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Baishanker K. & G. Part Heard.

ARAB FERNAND.

641-10—Tyabjee D. & Co., Motilal Tejmall a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcoover & anr. Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Mancharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

711-11—Shamrao H. & H. Bai Bachu-Esmail Kazarain.

143-13—Madhowji K. & Ch. Ruttonsey bai Nowroji Batliwalla v. Aga Mulji & ors. v. Ebrahim Jeewanji Lakdawalla & ors. Soonderdas & Co.

323-13—Namo J. H. & Co., Kanji Dwarkadas a firm v. Goculdas Jetham a firm.

329-13—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Hirmikhrai W. Qmoolatchand a firm v. Ramkistandas & ors. Raghavayyah & Co. against 2nd deft. only.

551-13—G. H. Dalal, Dr. Chunlal Chunilal v. Thacker Mannbhai Chiranlal.

566-13—Jamsetji R. & D. Lalchand Sadaji a firm v. Mahadev Vinayeck Joshi & ors. Dhanjishaw & B.

568-13—Raghanaya N. & Co. Gajanan Jayadayal a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram.

579-13—Tyabji D. & Co. Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Gangaram Biharilal & anr.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kavasji Pallonji Kharighat v. Krishnarao G. Bhaya Sahib Gaikwad. Sabnis & G.

602-13—Cragie B & C. The Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd. v. Cursetji Byramji Ghandy.

615-13—Kanga & S. Ladhoo Narayenji v. Ifa alias Elias Haji Abdul Satar Soal & anr.

631-13—Bhimji & Co. Kasturbai v. Airabai & ors. Bhaishankar K. & G.

642-13—Payne & Co. Jaffer Shir Mahomed v. Neusey Kharaj & Co. a firm.

643-13—Patell & Ez. Jehangir Rustomji Patell v. Cursetji Byramji Ghandy.

Long Causes.

1347-12—Sabnis & G. Horamsji Khurshetji Bhabha v. Wada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani. Little & Co. Part Heard.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bick M. R. not to be called on till 7-8-13.

905-12—Sham. M. and H. Hajibhai Zadick and Co. v. Alibhoy Mahomed a firm Mulji Kh. and Th.

979-12—Forbes and Co. Bai Panbai v. Gopinath Jeewan Kene D. J. Mantri.

716-12—D. J. Mantri, Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Jusub and anr. Smetham B & Co.

1230-12—Hiralal and Co. Rajaballi Kanji and ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow and ors. Jam R. and D. Sham M. and H. Lilji D. and Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustomji Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

829-12—Sabnis & G.—Goomansing Chainsing v. Prethiraj Jethmull a firm, Shroff D. & D.

1269-12—Khandirmdh & M. Choosilal Zelchand v. Bankatlal Kisson.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Vaga Vella & ors. v. Khimdas alias Bapoodas Laxmandas & ors. Annia & Desai a Tyabji Wg. Kh. & Th.

470-11—Bhai K & G. Ramvalabh Harmubhai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai Sunderdas & Co. & anr. Crawford B. & Co.

1144-12—Ard. H. D. & Co. Mighraj Ganbux v. Premsukh Gopinath a firm Brek M. R. & Co.

1014-12—Tirajmal & Co. Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband & anr. v. Mariambai widow & anr. Jain R. & D.

297-12—Mulla & Mulla. Shri Krishna Priya Vahooji Jundoos v. Charandas Chaturbhey. Bhai K. & G.

55-11—Captain & V. Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam & anr. v. Haji Ismail Haji Jiya & ors. Malvi H. M. & R.

425-12—Maty J. & M. Mahomed Dossa v. Khaja Abdulla Ruttomsey.

Aden Ct. Suit 148-12—Sunderdas & Co. Nusserwanji Muncherji Adenwalla & anr. v. Phirozsha Mancherji Adenwalla. Jeh. G. & B.

1045-11—Bhai K. & G. Maganbhai Haridas & anr. v. Narbadabai widow & ors. Malvi H. M. & R. Bhai K. & G.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khunderao Nana Moroba Vasantrao Nane Noraba & ors. Daph. F. & D. Mulji Kh. & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & Ty. Ranchordas Harjiwan & anr. v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahiwan. Little & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1012-12—Bhemji & Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker & Co. v. The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G. H. Dalal Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON ACTING ASST. COMR'S. REPORT.

774-08—Mirza M. & M. Jassim Bin Shaik Mahomed Madha widow & ors. v. Tyabji D. & Co. Mirza M. & M.

Long causes.

880-12—Motichand & D. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed v. Damodher Bhaskar Mantri & anr. N. M. Cama.

663-12—Bhai K. & G. Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co. a firm v. R. D. Sethna & anr. Captain & V.

526-12—Matu J. & M. Bai Shamcore widow v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas Hiralal & Co. & anr.

370-12—Motichand & W. Jasodabai widow v. Virji Bhagwan Mulji Kh. & Th.

340-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Sashandas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G.

956-12—Daph. F. & D. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein a firm v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bhani Payne & Co.

1327-12—Dubash & P. Hoosseinally Dossabhai v. Kowarbai window.

791-12—Crawford F. & Co. Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co. a firm v. Ezra Abdulla & ors.

1069—12Dekshit & P. Kuberdas Nasingdas a firm v. Desaidhai Mandrabhai Amin & D.

975-11—Dhunjishaw B. Fatmabai a firm v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. Jam R. & D. Mehta & D. Dhunjishaw & B.

32-13—Jam R. & D. Amichand Hakmaji & Co. Mistry Mamlal Nanji Little & Co.

1260-12—Bhai K. & G. Keshavlal Lalloobhai a firm v. Sheik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji Kh. & Ph.

1331-12—Mehta & D. for Ratilal Maganlal Chottalal v. Tribhowvandas Bukh R. & Co. a pauper & D.

24-13—Mirza M. & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhecan Captain & V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jamnabai widow v. Mohanji Jootha & ors. Balkrishna & J.

768-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Percey Claude Sawyer v. The Commercial Agency a firm. Ard. H. D. & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY.

IN HIS OFFICE.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P. No. 6-13—In Person, Ahmed Haji Mahomed Khanussa v. Haji Yusuf Haji Mahomed Khanussa & anr.

THE RE-VACCINATION QUESTION.

An influentially signed letter has been sent to the President, Bombay Corporation, thanking the members of the Corporation for the considerate attitude they adopted on the question of re-vaccination. The letter continues:—"In the first instance, in view of our humble petition of the 22nd October 1911, addressed to their then President, they were pleased to grant a reconsideration to the vexed problem of compulsory re-vaccination, which they had actually decided upon, and in the second instance, after mature deliberation, it has been decided both by the Committee appointed to reinvestigate the matter as well as the Corporation that re-vaccination should not be made compulsory. That the Corporation took into account the view of the petitioners, was in itself a measure bearing eloquent testimony to the open mindedness of that influential body, which is governing the local affairs of the *Urbs Prima in Indis*. The example thus set by this great City will be a precedent for other cities of this and the other Presidencies, and our gratitude is the greater, since by taking a broad view of the matter, the Corporation have unmistakably preserved the liberty of conscience of the teeming millions of India, in respect of the re-vaccination question."

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Goora Laboora with murder and causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, and one Chandra Gopal with aiding and abettin in causing hurt. The circumstances, under which the first accused is alleged to have murdered his brother-in-law Sersing Jesing, and caused burt to one Milkiram Nanakchand with a dangerous weapon, have already been reported. The further hearing was adjourned.

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

BIG CAPTURE AT BANDRA.

67,200 GRAINS SEIZED.

The Excise authorities have made a decisive move in their campaign against the cocaine traffic in a record capture of the drug which was effected at a village near Bandra on July 29th last. On instructions given by Mr. Honner, Assistant Collector of the Thana and Kolaba Districts, Inspector McLaughlen of Salsette and Inspector Gonsalves, both of the Excise Department went to the village of Navapada, which is situated near Bandra station and at night raided the house of a Mahomedan named Hassan Mia, a fitter in the Fazulbhoy Mills. No one was found in the house, but on searching a large box, at the bottom of a number of clothes, six zinc tins evidently made for the purpose were found each to contain five or six large packets of the drug in addition to about twenty ounces tied up in a towel.

The drug was weighed and found to be a record haul for Bombay of 67,200 grains which at the market rate of three annas a grain is valued at Rs. 12,600. The house-holder was not present when the raid was made but was arrested next morning by Inspector McLaughlen.

On July 30, the accused was placed before Rao Bahadur G. R. Dabholkhan, Resident Magistrate at Bandra when he was bailed for Rs. 10,000. The case will be heard at Bandra on August 7.

It is a well-known fact in Bombay that the Excise officers have not so far been able to lay a charge against the real instigators of the cocaine traffic and those who derive the bulk of the traffic therefrom. The amount which was guaranteed in bail is proof that the accused man is a tool of more influential persons. The village of Navapada is conveniently near the station of Bandra and is so situated that it is a suitable depot for the large traffic which must of necessity pass into Bombay without detection. From this point, cocaine can be sent up-country in smaller quantities as access is easy to Bandra station where there is not the close inspection kept by the police which is prevalent at Colaba and Grant Road Stations.

ANOTHER BIG COCAINE HAUL.

MR. GUBBAY'S CHAUFFEUR SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Cooverji Darashaw, Excise Inspector, charged a Eurasian named Frank Reymond, with being in possession of 5,040 grains of cocaine without a permit. Mr. DeSouza, pleader defended the accused.

The following are the facts of the case. It appears that the accused who is a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Gubbay, Collector of Customs, had been in the habit of buying and selling cocaine for some time, till the Excise Officials got scent of it.

About two months ago, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise received certain information regarding the accused's proceedings, in consequence of which he instructed his officers to be on the look out and communicated with the C. I. D. officials whom he requested should meet him (Mr. Simth) at his bungalow in Little Gibbs Road to hold a consultation. There, in presence of Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D., Mr. Smith marked seven sovereigns and fifty rupees in silver with the letter S. He next took down the numbers of six currency notes of Rs. 10 each and two of Rs. 5 each and gave this total amount of money, notes and cash, to one Amin Raju, a personal friend of the accused. The whole plan was reported to Mr. Sale, Collector of Bombay who highly approved of the scheme. Amin Raju was placed in a victoria and ordered to drive to Mr. Sale's Bungalow whilst the C. I. D. officers followed. Amin Raju drove past Mr. Gubbay's Bungalow where the accused recognising him entered his gharry and sold three packets of cocaine for Rs. 211. They then drove to Mr. Sale's residence and halted under a tree. In the meanwhile the C. I. D., who had been watching the movements of the accused, rushed up to the gharry and arrested him. On being searched the latter had in his possession thirty-six rupees in silver, seven sovereigns and eight currency notes, the same which had been given to Amin by Mr. Smith. The accused who was thus trapped pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment. His Worship expressed his appreciation of the clever way in which the C. I. D. trapped the accused and said they were worthy of the highest praise.

ILLICIT-TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Kalidas Mitha and Vadilal Mitha, were charged with selling ten grains of cocaine without a license and with being in possession of 186 grains of the same drug without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Excise Inspector Pundit sent a man with marked coins to buy cocaine from the accused in Parsi Street. As the latter were selling the drug to the man, the Excise officers, who were keeping a watch, ran to the spot and arrested the accused. Eight packets containing ten grains of cocaine, which the accused had sold were found with the bogus customer, while the marked coins were found with the accused. The house was then searched, when a packet containing 186 grains of cocaine was found concealed in an old shoe which was kept in a tin box. Both the accused pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

CASE AGAINST A BROKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Bhaichand Virchand, a broker, with possessing 4,348 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 815, without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Inspector O'Brien searched the accused's house on Sunday morning near Mumbadevi, when the cocaine was found. The further hearing was adjourned.

Before the same Magistrate, one Asgar Ahmed was charged with selling two grains and being in possession of six grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Danji Hirachand was charged with being in possession of 282 grains of cocaine without a license. The evidence showed that early in Saturday morning the accused was arrested on suspicion at Bhuleshwar, when he was found in possession of 200 grains of cocaine. 82 more grains of cocaine were subsequently found, on his house being searched. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently a petition was submitted by the clerks of the Bombay G. P. O. to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in which the memorialists compare with glowing terms the prospects of their sister department clerks viz., the Bombay office Telegraph clerks. The memorial states that they are started on Rs. 40 and with ten years service rise to Rs. 60 the least. Sir, the above is a mis-statement of facts and it is evident that the memorialists have not taken sufficient pains to verify their statesments. The memorial also refers generally to the local allowance of 20 per cent. granted to other Government servants and if they include us in the latter, here again it is untrue. The Bombay office Telegraph clerks are, it is true, started on Rs. 40 yet for 50 per cent. of this grade it is impossible to get a single rupee increment before they retire from the service according to present arrangements, the reorganising officer having overlooked the fact that 80 per cent. of the clerks who are on higher grade have only put in 15 years of service.

While the Telegraphists have one night duty once in two or three months, the clerks have every alternative week. And if the latter under the strain of these night duties take medical leave their places are immediately filled in by substitutes, thus depriving them of the privileges of a Government servant and contrary to the Civil Service Regulations. The hardships of this rule which has only recently been introduced in the Bombay office, that a clerk, when ill gets no pay for the days he is absent can better be imagined than described.

To add to our misery another innovation has been started in the Bombay Telegraph office of freely employing lady clerks. Sir, I have no prejudice against the sex. The success of female workers as booking clerks in Railway offices and typists and clerks in commercial offices generally is well known, but a fatal mistake is being made by engaging women in the Telegraph office. Every extra girl means additional night duty for a clerk of the opposite sex as girls are not made to work after evening.

The following is a statement of the number of posts and their salaries.

	Rs.
1	120
2	100
5	90
10	80
15	70
20	60
25	50
32	40

A rough calculation of the above grades will demonstrate the fact that men in the 40-rupee grade cannot expect a single rupee for 30 years to come, as 80 per cent. of the men in the higher grades are only at an average of 15 years of service.—Yours etc.

F. G. P.

BOMBAY, August 4.

Owing to the havy rains there was a breach two days ago on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Madras line, between Kindrapara and Baitorani Road. Puri passsengers are not booked and as transhipment has been found impossible, communication with Madras has been interrupted.

You can see the results of taking Methyloids in 3 hours. They relieve pain and check the discharge promptly, and cure in a few days. Methyloids are sure.

A CURIOUS CEREMONY.

VAISHNAVITES BRANDED BY SWAMI.

THE CUSTOM AND ITS ORIGIN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Swami of the Vaishnavites has been in Bombay over a fortnight. This morning I came across a friend of mine whi is a Vaishnavite and finding him without his usual crop of hair I asked him the cause of his partial tonsure. He told me that he had been to his Swami to do him *puja* and as a further proof showed me five marks on his body where his skin was branded bith a silver Mudrika by the Swami. I was given to understand that the periodical branding of the skin by the Swami is resorted to to bring about purification of body and it is very essential.

Will any of your readers throw some light on this barbarous custom and the way it brings on washing of sins? Your etc.,

SHANKAR.

The ceremony described above is not a barbarous one. A well-informed correspondent to whom the above was submitted writes:—"The branding ceremony referred to by your correspondent as having been performed by the newly come Vaishnavite Swami of the Kashi Mutt, is no new thing in the history of South Indian Vaishnavism, nor is it peculiar to the head of the Kashi Mutt only. All Vaishnavite Swamis of the Madhva Sampradya or the Order of the Madhvacharya, one of the three great Acharyas of Hindus—the other two being Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya—regularly practice it, it being one of the fundamental rites which distinguish this sect. As to the origin of the rite, it is difficult to tell how or when it originated. Certainly there is no reference to the practice in the Vedas, though mention of the symbols concerned namely, the Discus, the Conch, the Mace, the Lotus and the Swastika, might be found in these most ancient scriptures. In the Puranas, however, especially the Vaishnavite section of them, the refences are more frequent and more definite. So far as regards the symbols, but as for the practice of marking these symbols of Vishnu on the body by "branding" the skin, it is a little hazardous to say if the practice has the sanction of the Puranas; nor is it clear who originated the rite among Vaishnavites. It is certain, that from the time of Madhvacharya (12th century A.D.) much importance has been attached to this rite by Vaishnavites of Southern India. The Gujerati and Northern India Vaishnavites do not observe the custom, which is peculiar only to the Madhva section of Vaishnavites who are mostly Dravidians by race. If the Marathi (and Konkani) speaking Gowd Saraswats of the Kashi and Gokaru Mutts, who are "Aryans" by race, observe the rite, it is because these Saraswats came under the spiritual sway of Madhvacharya and his successors in their peregrinations in Canara and also because the first among the "Gurus" of these Saraswats was ordained a Sannyasi by a member of the Madhva Clergy some 350 years ago. Though observing some of the religious rites peculiar to the Madhva sect, the Saraswats have kept to their own social usages of the pre-Vaishnavite period. Indeed, while intercaste dining and marrying are disallowed between the Sarasvat and Madhva sections of the Vaishnavites interdining and intermarriages are admissible between the Sarasvat Vaishnavites and the Sarasvat Shaivas of Western India, who are known as Shenvis, proving that often "blood is thicker than the water" of religion in Hindu Society.

Having dilated on the origin of the practice, let me describe the ceremony itself a little. Like other Hindu sects, the Vaishnavites have some symbolic marks worn on the body which distinguish them from the rest. These symbols have been derived from certain things held sacred in connection with Vishnu, "the Preserver" among the Trinity of the Hindu Pantheon. As Vishnu is imagined to carry a Discus, a Conch, a Mace and a Lotus respectively in his four hands, and a Swastika on his chest, a Vaishnavite delights in wearing the marks of these auspicious symbols on his body, in the belief that the body will be sanctified thereby. Ordinarily copper or silver castings of these symbols are made, each about an inch in length and the paste of sandalwood or white earth ("Gopichandana") is applied to their surfaces and the marks are imprinted on the belly, chest, arms, forehead and temples and so on. As I have explained above, these marks have a history behind them stretching back even to prehistoric times, as in the case of the Swastika, which has been found to have been in common use all over the world in the prehistoric ages. As to the practice of "branding," it is peculiar only to the Madhvas, who pride themselves as being the most "orthodox" of all Vaisnavites. Either Madhvacharya or some one of his immediate successors on the spiritual *gadi*, must have been led to think that a permanent of semi-permanent mark made by branding the skin of the devotee would be more efficious spiritually than a temporary paste mark of earth or sandal. Hence the practice. The "branding" is carried on by means of silver symbols or "Mudrikas" as they are known, to which are attached handles about a foot long. These instruments are heated in a slow fire and when hot enough slightly to singe the human skin are taken out by the Swami by the long handles, and first pressed against a pad of wet cloth, then "tested" on the palm of his own left-hand and finally pressed gently but quickly against the skin of the devotee on the belly, chest and arms. As the contact with the body lasts for just a second and as the heat of the metal is never more severe than is absolutely necessary, the "branding" is not so painful an ordeal as might be imagined. The sensation might be compared to a severe pin-prick or a momentory shock from an electric battery. No pain is left after the ordeal, but a little itching sensation is felt for a day or so. The auspicious marks become visible on the body by the skin being slightly singed into white and remain so for about six months. Men, women and children subject themselves to this "branding" rite voluntarily, considering it quite a meritorious act. Money presents are made to the Swami on the occasion in return for this privilege of being branded at the *guru's* hands.]

little girl aged about six years was jerked clean out of her seat, slipped through the side canvas, and was thrown on the road, one of her little feet being crushed and mangled under the wheels. Now Sir, if the canvas was properly buttoned down, would the little mite have been shot so suddenly through it and would this regrettable accident have happened.

The father of this poor little mite was naturally so distracted, that he almost lost his reason, and had it not been for a friend who witnessed the accident, coming up and having the child removed to the J. J. Hospital the little mite might have bled to death.

But fortunately this friend coming up saved the situation and putting the child in a gharry drove off to the hospital, where Col: Street immediately placed the child under chloroform and amputated the leg above the ankle-joint.

Your readers will agree that it is high time that something was done to ensure the public at least ordinary safety and comfort, and that as the Municipality are apparently powerless Government ought to interfere.

Thanking you, I beg to subscribe myself:—Yours, etc.,

TRAVELLER.

Bombay, August 3.

A Chittagong telegram states that the local weekly "Jyoti" reports that a revolver with 100 cartridges was found on a Mahomedan passenger at Sitakund station on A. B. Railway last Friday. The man was arrested and the District Superintendent of Police is enquiring into the matter.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURIST.

HOW TO ASSIST HIM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Godbole must be acknowledged to have done considerable service in opening up the question of the Deccan agriculturists, by his proposal in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding Tagavi advances. It is not easy however to follow him on some of the statements he made in opening the very interesting debate on the subject.

Mr. Godbole has classified the agricultural population of the Deccan into three heads: those who enjoy the benefits of Government irrigation works; those who have wells and other means of irrigation on their lands; and those who have neither. And he assumes that the last class is hardest pressed, and has to leave home in search of labour abroad. He also charges the Deccan agriculturist with being averse to leaving his native place in search of employment.

With all respect to Mr. Godbole's long experience in the Deccan as a Public Works Officer, I think exception must be taken to all the above statements. In the first place, his manner of classifying the agriculturist in the three heads is unsatisfactory. under the heading "Occupation." However, compare, for example, Satara, Ahmednagar and Nasik. Since 1901, the numbers from the last two have increased, while those from Satara have fallen slightly. Those from Poona have increased, if I remember right. Do these facts support the conclusions of Mr. Godbole? Or do they rebut them? The fact is, Mr. Godbole has erred at the very beginning. His classification is useless for our purpose.

Any close observer of the habits of the agricultural population will notice that a very large number of the agriculturists are labourers. That is, they work on their fields during the season; and at other seasons seek labour. This makes the task of classification difficult. And, far from the home-keeping habits of the agriculturist being a difficulty, his itinerant habits cause comparative neglect of agriculture.

The agricultural population may be roughly divided as follows:—(i) Large holders. These are wholly employers of labour. Some are also money-lenders. (ii) Medium holders. These work entirely on their own hand and live upon it. They also employ labour to some extent. (iii) Small holders. Thsee wor kon their own land, as well as on that of the larger holders; and also seek other labour. (iv) Labourers. These work on other's fields, for compensation in coin or kind; and in off season seek labour elsewhere.

The first and the fourth classes are rarely much in need of advances or loans. The first class is, however, extremely small. The real difficulty is presented by the third class above: that is, of small holders. This is the class that works on its own fields in season, and leave the native place in search of work at other times. It disappearing. They might be benefited to some extent by reduction of the interest on Government loans. But lowering their interest charges is no panacea. Various causes are operating to reduce their number and no serious attempt is being made to help them.

The real problem, therefore, is how this class of medium holders can be assisted. It is to them we have to look for agricultural improvement. They need assistance. Holders of say twenty to one hundred acres are the backbone of agriculture; and their condition must be improved, for any lasting development of agriculture in the land, for the small holders, as explained above, have a double occupation. They cannot be classified as agriculturists; and they will ever continue to have greater attraction for labour in which every single member of the family can derive his or her own sustenance. Their land naturally suffers in their absence; and improvement in their small patches must, if at all, be so considerable as to keep them from the temptation of seeking the fruits of labour.

How far Mr. Godbole's classification can apply to the medium holders only is the next point for consideration. I shall deal with this point in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND H. KELKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Zardai, a Malik of Wana in the Frontier Province, has named his extensive fruit orchards in Wana after Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and announced his intention of feeding all local children on the fruit of the orchard on June 20, of every year in commemoration of the Viceroy's birthday.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Captain J. H. Duguid, R.A.M.C., has been appointed specialist in Otology with effect from the 16th July 1913.

The "Pioneer" states that matters remain quiet in Dir. The Nawab, who was ousted by his brother, is said to be at present in Kohistan or in the hill country of Pangkora.

The "Pioneer" states: Reports from Muscat are to the effect that rebel Arabs under Imam are within four hours of Sib, one day's march from Muscat itself.

A civic committee of the European Defence Association has been formed at Calcutta to deal with all local questions of purely civic or municipal nature affecting welfare and interests of European residents of Calcutta.

A Simla press communique states that the Government of India have awarded the two State Scholarships available in 1913 for the scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe to Maulvi Shahidullah (Bengal) and Pandit Hari Chand (Punjab).

The following telegraphic message has been received by the Persian Consul General at Calcutta from the Persian Government:— One of the culprits named Fairdeen who had made an attack on Mr. Smart, having been arrested by the provincial authorities of Fars, has been imprisoned.

A daring theft has been committed from the bungalow of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Narainganj when he was absent from the station to attend His Excellency the Governor's durbar and evening party at Dacca. The stolen properties are one revolver with about six hundred cartridges and Rs. 432.

The fire at the Maharajah's silk factory at Srinagar now appears to have been more serious than at first thought. The whole of six blocks of buildings with most of the year's cocoons were destroyed, and between three and five thousand employees are out of work. The loss is estimated at twenty lakhs of which six lakhs may be recovered from the Insurance Company.

The Bangalore Trades Association have in reply to the Government enquiry given it as their opinion that the existing weekly Mail Service with Europe is inadequate. They favour a bi-weekly service to obtain which it is suggested that connection should be made with the China and Australian mails at Aden and that a second service of mail-boats be run between that port and Bombay.

An interesting archaeological find has been brought over to Madaripur for shipment to Calcutta. It is a stone statue of a bull in a sitting posture of a couchant beast with left foreleg thrown out. It was discovered by the roadmakers in the near neighbourhood of Burirhat i nThana palong. Its ears and horns are wanting and spots are marked with holes. It is supposed that those limbs were golden and have been removed. There s an inscription on the pedestal which when deciphered will illumine some lark corners in the history of Pargana h Idilpur.

A Simla press communique states that the miniatures of the badges of Indian titles are now being struck at His Majesty's Mint at Calcutta and will shortly be obtainable from approved firms of outfitters to whom they will be supplied without ribbons at the following rates, including case and excluding postage charges:—Diwan and Sardar Bhadur, gold enamelled miniature, Rs. 27-8 each; silver gilt enamelled miniature, Rs. 8-8 each; Khan, Rai and Rao Bhadur, gold miniature, Rs. 25 each; silver gilt miniature, Rs. 7 each. Khan, Rai. Rao and Sardar Sahib, silver enamelled miniature, Rs. 7-8 each.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first birthday anniversary since the attempt made upon his life:—

The Feudatory Chief of the Patna State Rs. 2,000, Her Highness the Maharani Ma Sahiba of Datia 500, Nawab Haidar Alikhan (Chief of Basoda Rs. 250, Rao Mansingh of Ramgarh) Rs. 125, Kunwar Pirthiraj Singh Rs. 120, the Bhumia of Jamnia Rs. 100, the Public of Attock District Rs. 100, Collected by the Thakur of Dhabla Dhir Rs. 68, Lakshmi Chand Rs. 50, Nawal Nawab Ali Khan Nanpura 50, G. Abudl Habib Sahib (Secretar Children's Day Celebration Committe at Tranquebar) Rs. 11-10, Thakur Jaswant Singh of Hadan Kheri Rs. 10, (M. R. Ry.) R. Vythinadhasami Aiyer Rs. 10. These sums have for the present been credited to the Thank-offering Fund.

A serious riot reported from Basirhat is attributed to the excessive rainfall which submerged almost all the dwelling places of the villagers of Basirhat sub-division. An inhabitant of the village of Baggole named Kala Chand Mondal and another named Abed Mondal occupied two adjoining houses. There was a heavy shower on the night of July 17th. On the following morning Kala Chand and his men raised an embankment along a water passage close to his house to prevent damage to his house. Meanwhile the raised embankment caused a flood in Abed's house, whereupon the latter with some friends went to remove hte bund. Kala Chand appeared on the scene and an altercation ensued which resulted in a free fight between the parties. It is stated that Kala Chand speared Abed and another man. Abed expired on the way to hospital and Pachoo, the other man, is lying in a precarious condition. Enquiry is proceeding.

VISIT TO GAYAN SAMAJ.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

This photograph was taken on the occasion of their Excellencies' visit to the above Samaj.

BOMBAY TRAM CARS.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CHILD.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Hardly a day goes by without some passenger or other having some just grounds for complaint, against those responsible for the efficient working of the tramways and for the safety and comfort of the passengers, but these complaints appear to have little or no effect on the management.

Passengers are "bumped" about the cars daily owing to the careless manner in which the brakes are applied and released, and I have on several occasions seen passengers almost thrown off their feet, and as for children I have on one or two occasions, seen them while entering the cars and before they have had time to be seated jerked off their little feet owing to the careless manner in which the brakes are released and the great hurry in which the drivers always appear to be "to get under weigh."

This morning a gentleman accompanied by his three children a boy of 11, and two little girls, aged about 4 and 6, was travelling towards the Victoria Gardens, on their way home from chapel. Just as they had neared their destination, the children were getting ready to alight, when the

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is the statement showing the amount of donations to the Hindu University received from 16th July to 31st July:—

Brought forward, Rs. 23,75,507-2-7½; B. Lachmi Narain Gupta, Muzafferpur, Rs. 13; B. Mathura Prosad, Muzafferpur, Rs. 20; Sah Baldeo Prosad, Unao, Rs. 5; M. Kanahiya Lal, Unao, Rs. 34; A. Brahmin (c/o. Mr. V. K. Mulye), Indore, Rs. 100; B. Raghunath Pd. Kacker, Benares, Rs. 70; B. Sher Pd. Singh, Benares, Re. 1; P. Gopi Nath Naik, Benares, Re. 1; P. Shyam Das Shukul, Fyzabad, Rs. 2; P. Ajodhiya Pd. Tavari, Cawnpore, Rs. 50; P. Ram Charan Tavari, Bahraich, Rs. 15; B. Kali Prosad, Bahraich, Rs. 10; B. Gopal Das, Bahraich, Rs. 5; A. Sympathiser, Badaun, Rs. 50; B. Nanne Lal and 2 others, Naini Tal, Rs. 4; B. Gopal Singh, Basti, Rs. 25; B. Bankey B. Lal, Bijnour, Rs. 5; B. Jagdeo Pd., Bijnour, Rs. 5; B. Jagdeo Pd. Rs. 25; B. Rama Prosad, Meerut, Rs. 400; B. Ranendra Nath Bose, Allahabad, Rs. 30; P. Hirdey Nath Kunzru, Allahabad, Rs. 5; P. Ram Sunder Sharma, Allahabad, Rs. 5; P. Jugal Kishaxe, Allahabad, Re. 1; Clerks, Abhuyadaya Press, Allahabad, Rs. 12-14; Bulaqi Mallah, Allahabad, Rs. 1-11-1½ P. Sheopeojan Dulee, Ghazipur, Re. 1; P. Gouri Shanker, Moradabad, Rs. 100; B. Pirag Lal, Moradabad, Rs. 2; B. Surajram Jagarnath, Azamgarh, Rs. 25; B. Badri Nath, Rae Bareg, Rs. 30; B. Brijbasi Lal, Agra, Rs. 5; Sardar Narain Singh, Nahan State, Rs. 301; B. Mahendra Nath Chatterjee, Nahan State, Rs. 10; Collections from Bankheri, C. P., Rs. 59-12; Collections from Cawnpore, Rs. 14; Collections from Moradabad, Rs. 1,000; Collections from Bankipur, Rs. 125; Collections from Etawah, Rs. 464-6-9; P. Sukhdeo Prosad, C.I.E., Ex-Dewan of Jodhpur, Ajmere, Rs. 3,000: Total, Rs. 23,81,524-14-6. Valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000, granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere and Bikaner Darbar, at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,428; Grand Total Rs. 37,52,952-14-6.

But, accepting the classification as he has made it, the conclusions he arrives at do not appear supported by facts. The largest centre of labour in the Deccan is Bombay, and comparing the figures of people that swarm here from the mofussil, one is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Godbole's deductions are considerably faulty. For example, the largest number of labourers coming into Bombay are from Ratnagiri. Leaving aside the Konkan Districts, the District of Poona and Satara are largest feeders of labour to the metropolis. Statistics do not say what parts of these districts the labour comes from. But from my observations in these districts, as well as from my inquiries in the City of Bombay itself, I have come to the conclusion that irrigated as well as dry areas equally feed the metropolis. The fact that the large irrigated district of Satara sends out so much labour supports my argument. And the people of Satara will be found to have left their native district in larger numbers than any other district except Ratnagiri. I cite census reports for the last three decades in support. The figures I best remember are for 1901: in that year the number of Satarians at Bombay aws over 60,000, and all over the rest of the presidency was about 113,000.

The census report of the year 1901 is very interesting reading for solution of these and such other knotty questions. Very unfortunately, the census officers for 1911 have thought fit to revise and completely change the headings, making comparison impossible. This is prominently the case will be observed, that those areas which have the largest number of small holders, send out most labourers.

It has occurred to me that no measures for the amelioration of these classes, which do not take the above afcts into consideration, can be effective. It is obvious that the class of small holders can never command sufficient credit to secure loans on easy terms. It is also obvious that these small holders are not likely to be attracted by irrigation or other improvement to their fields, for, the small holdings are frequently less than five acres; indeed, the largest number of holdings are less than ten acres. Governmentirrigation works are worked without much expense to the agriculturists. But, the profit of sinking wells and working them with bullocks do not compare very favourably with rates of wages available in the centres of industry. I speak generally: some exceptionally good soil may be shown where the profits will be tempting.

It will be obvious from the above that the best way of improving these two classes is to enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labour to their fullest extent. This involves the improvement of the conditions of life of the labourer in the centres of industry; say at Bombay. No attempt at ameliorating their condition can be complete which does not recognise this fact. Should labourers and small holders become able to set apart their savings, their credit will increase, and they will be considerably better off.

Of the large holders and medium holders, the former are so small a number that they may be neglected, whereas the latter present problems of quite a different nature. These may be considered the backbone of agriculture; but this class is fast

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged a Pathan named Jamal with robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The case for the prosecution was that one Marbin Masruddin was going along Grant Road, when the accused cut his waistcoat pocket containing ten currency notes of Rs. 10 each. Turning round, the complainant seized the accused, when the latter stabbed him in the arm with a knife, and escaped. A man named Abdula seized the accused, who stabbed him in the stomach. The accused then ran along Duncan Road, pursued by two sepoys, and was eventually arrested near Mustan Tank.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

An Associated Press telegram says there is no truth in the rumour published in Calcutta that the Registrar of the Calcutta University has received an official intimation that the Government of India are unable to reconsider decision to veto the appointment of Dr. Suhruwardy, Mr. Rasul and Mr. Jayaswal as University lecturers. The letter of the Registrar of the Calcutta University reached Simla only the other day and it is understood that the Government of India has not yet come to any decision on the points raised in that letter. Mr. Sharp has not sent any reply to the Registrar of Calcutta University either by post or by telegram.

EX-SULTAN AZIZ.

CAUSE OF HIS DOWNFALL.

The Ex-Sultan of Morocco has been staying in England with his old military adviser, Kaid Maclean. Kaid Maclean is a Scot, one of the Macleans of Drimnin. In 1907 he was captured by Raisuli, the famous brigand, and held up for seven months. And now, his chief being deposed, Kaid Maclean is able to rest safely and to entertain his remarkable visitor safe from the troubles allied to Eastern Courts.

THE MOORISH OBJECTION.

Nearly forty years ago a great friend of the late Sultan made His Majesty a present of a beautiful Circassian slave. She had qualities other than mere superficial loveliness, and she used those qualities to such an extent that she quickly won the affections of her lord and master. To her presently was born Abd el Aziz. Thus the circumstances of his birth from one of the chief factors in his alienation from the sympathy of orthodox Moors, for Moulai Mohamed (the One-Eyed), the son of the late Sultan's first and legitimate wife, is by custom and tradition Moulai el Hassan's rightful successor. However, the Moors had greater objections still to their somewhat ill-starred Sultan than the matter of his birth. Those objections have their root elsewhere.

AZIZ'S FATHER.

Moulai Hassan, the father of Aziz, though too thoroughly a Moor and too politic a ruler of Muslims to be pro-English, nevertheless entertained a profound respect for the English. He did not fear us nor resent our advice; moreover, he had implicit faith in our honesty and reliability. When he died, Abd el Aziz never would have been established peacefully but for the strategy of the strongest man in the realm, the Grand Wazeer, Ba Ahmed. He it was who became Regent; he ruled the country and the young Sultan with a rod of iron and fully in accordance with Moorish traditions. Abd el Aziz had no scope to display his wayward tendencies during those days; but when the Grand Wazeer went the way of all flesh, and there commenced that great scramble after the dead man's wealth among the Court dignitaries, he put off the shackles of restraint that had fettered him for five years and enjoyed to the full his newfound liberty.

NOT A MONEY GRABBER.

He did not participate in that greedy scramble for Ba Admed's gold, but shut himself up with his Circassians viewing with nonchalance the doings without which shocked the more orthodox of his subjects. Abd el Aziz would be his own Wazeer for the future, he said. There should be great changes in his realm. He would do as other great monarchs do. The modern world was full of wonderful and interesting things which should be his. Conceive the flattery of the whole tribe of Court parasites, the echo, even in remote Marrakish, of European acclamation of the young Sultan's "enlightenment." It was not without its pathos, the position of this boyish ruler, stepping forth from his obscurity into the full glare of an absolute monarch's place under the Imperial Parasol.

AN ORGIAST OF MINT-TEA.

Behind the walls of his palace Aziz the Fourth sat drinking mint-flavoured tea sweetened with syrup, and dallying with the costly beauties in his harem (said a critic just before his deposition), while, with an Oriental [illegible] a bland smile, he dismissed from his mind the subject of his people's unrest. At a time when he was ill able to afford it he purchased expensive Circassian slaves for his harem; he was even unable to pay his troops, who, because of their destitution, were obliged to retire before the undisciplined hordes of the Pretender. More prominent than the latter at the time was the brigand, Raisuli, as Kaid Maclean discovered later.

LOVE OF THE ENGLISH.

The chief thing noticeable in young Aziz at that time was his preference for the British. At his hand he found Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. At the Kaid's elbow was Mennebhi (whose ancestors made themselves very severely felt in that same city of Marrakish centuries ago), the representative of a considerable kabyle in the neighbouring hills. Mennebhi thus identified with British influence was at once taken into high favour, and entrusted with a mission to the Court of St. James's. No sooner was the new favourite despatched to England than the old wazeers began plotting his downfall, and pointed out to the young Sultan that he had not received one-half of the great treasure left for him by the late Ba Ahmed. The youthful ruler took umbrage at this with the same facility that he bestowed favour, and a dungeon was prepared for Mennebhi who was supposed to be the guilty party, against his return from England. British interest, fortunately, saved him at the eleventh hour.

TWIXT EAST AND WEST.

The situation from the beginning indicated the worst feature of the young Sultan's character. His councils were ever divided. He gave his confidence to one wazeer, and the next day acted on the advice of another. Abd el Aziz was certainly not the only inconsistent Power in the world, though probably he paid more dearly for his inconsistency than most. His ready acceptance of European counsels in the matter of attempted reform in administration, and his eager adoption of many European practices, inventions, and amusements, besides robbing him of all spiritual prestige among his orthodox subjects, had placed him in the perilous and unenviable position of a monaroh who hardly dared to stir outside his palace walls, beyond which his rule scarcely extended.

HIS CHARACTER.

Abd el Aziz possesses just those traits which one expects to find in a fairly educated half-caste; he is rich in the defects of the type. Stability he has none. Reduced to despair at one moment when thoughts of his penury thrust themselves upon him, at the next moment he is unable to resist the temptation of spending money lavishly. He was easily reconciled to a Minister who had robbed him and helped to cripple his finances; but on the other hand would fly into a a rage, and even use a weapon on the unfortunate who should so far forget himself as to excel his royal master in some form of sport.

It is doubtful whether any Moorish Sultan has ever reduced the affairs of his realm to more hopeless confusion than Aziz did. Yet his amiability is touching; he has the alert curiosity of the schoolboy, the uncontrollable impressionability of the maiden of fifteen, and illimitable good nature. His impediment was that he would not rule, even under French guidance. He needs more than anything else the humanising influence of a trustworthy European leader, one who can mould his character and help to develop his willpower.—"T. P's Weekly."

INTERESTING SALES.

NAPOLEON AND MARIE LOUISE.

Recently the story was told that in his last phase at St. Helena Napoleon cherished a ragged little doll, the toy of his baby boy, "L'Aiglon." When he married Marie Louise the lavish fetes of the wedding were duly chronicled by Percier and La Fontaine, and the book was issued in 1810 says the "Daily Telegraph." Someone set about extra-illustrating the folio volume, and the copy appeared at Christie's yesterday, Mr. Quaritch giving £102 for it. The irony of it is that among the extra illustration are four acquatint views of St. Helena. Among other properties was a First Folio of Shakespeare, once in the possession of the Hutchinson family, and containing the signature of Olivera Cotton, daughter of Charles Cotton, whose treatise on angling for a trout is often bound with the later editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler."

There is also the signature of Elizabeth Hutchinson, who was successively Countess of Kennedy and Countess of Ruglen. The names of some of the early Shakespearean actors have also been added in manuscript, and anticipating the grammar of the poem "Casabianca," come the lines written on the fly-leaf:

"Great Shakespear's Magic cannot copied be:
In his dread circle none durst walk but He."

As, however, the first five leaves, the last leaf, and one other are in facsimile, the folio's value was much diminished, and the last bid was 260gs (Lacey). A few pieces of Chinese procelain inoluded three equest ain groups, 6½in and 8½in high, 230gs (F Partridge); a tall cylindrical Nankin vase, painted with figures in a state barge, 30½in high, 280gs (Glazier); and a famile-verte cylindrical ewer, Ming, 18in, 230gs (Woodward).

SUTHERLAND HOUSE SCULPTURE.

When Canova came to England after Waterloo the Marquis of Stafford purchased some of his sculpture. At Knight, Frank, and Rutley's in the continued sale of the Suthe land House effects, Canova's marble "Venus holding the Apple." 50in high fell to a member of the family at the goodly sum of 700gs. Throwaldsen's marble group, Ganymade and the Eagle," bringing 230gs (A Harris), and Marochetti's heroic marble figure of "Erin," 7ft high, 105gs An Empire ormolu-mounted writing table fetched 340gs, and a Louis Quinze table, with grey marble top inlaid with lapis lazuli and various coloured stones, on an ormolu-mounted ebonised frame, 500gs. So far the sale has totalled nearly £9,000. In the sale of Sir Frederic Wedmore's "few things" last year, at Sotheby's, a Rembrandt of "Clement de Jonghe" surprised some persons by attaining £580. Yesterday in the same rooms, another example of this in the first state appeared, and reached £450 (Colnaghi and Obach). Mr. Sabin gave £250 for Durer's "Adam and Eve," in the first and in the second state. At Steven's rooms much interest was shown in the appearance of an engraved copper-plate in Sanskrit of the eleventh century, going back to the reign of the Sen line of Indian monarchs. Weighing about 7lb and measuring 16in by 14in, the plate was engraved to issue a document of a grant of land, to commemorate the performance of the Tula Purusha ceremony by the King and Queen of Bengal. Some pundit paid 76gs for this historio relic.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S VIEWS.

Lady Henry Somerset writes an article in "The Constructive Quarterly" on Religion in the Woman's Movement. More than half the article is given up to a very clear exposition of the reasons which have led up to woman's fight for freedom, says the "Review of Reviews."

In the Middle Ages woman was actively recognised as the helpmate of man. She was admitted to Guilds and to the Church as man's equal. In the home she was the tailor, the schoolmistress, and the doctor, but now she has lost all these things and in the middle of the last century woman was held up almost to universal ridicule:—

What wonder that woman felt she had a claim to some direction of the work in the outside world, a wider though an integral part of her home, the world, where her children are taught, her goods are made, her sick are tended, and the poor whom she formerly fed are kept alive by the State instead?

When the vote has been granted, which it is bound to be soon, woman will have wonderful possibilities, which she can use to the eternal welfare of the world:—

The Christianity of the future rests with the women of the present. To all the wisdom and prudence that she brought to her work as home-maker, when she ruled, guarded, trained her smaller kingdom, fed, nursed, clothed, and educated, she must add tenfold of intelligence and love and strength of will. She must give more than all her other gifts—the willing sacrifice of herself. Turning away from all dreams of power, and most insidious of all temptations, her own development—falsely so called,—she must look, not to what she herself would desire to do or to be, but to what is there waiting for someone to do.

There are a hundred avenues of work open to women. Let her work in the schools, infirmaries and workhouses, and, above all, in the prisons.

"Educated women must be willing to be trained for the service of prisoners and captives, if prison reform is to be a reality and not a newspaper discussion."

Lady Henry speaks with authority on this latter matter, as she has done such great work among the delinquent classes in her village colony in Surrey. She concludes:—

Will the women of our day realise their great opportunity, or will they—misled by false dreams of power—miss their true vocation? Some few may lose their way, but the instinct to shelter and guard is too firmly rooted in the heart of woman for her to swerve from her path. Her children, not only those who gather in her home, but in the slums of our great cities and in the lonely districts of the remote country, will call her blessed. The sick of her family, wide now as the earth itself, will trust to her trained hand and skilful touch. She will clothe the naked as she brings God's gift of faith to starved minds, and feed the hungry with the deep wisdom of the knowledge of God. The fair linen she will weave with care will be the restored mind and will, the renewed courage, the steadfast purpose of those who were once the weak-hearted, the down-trodden, the outcasts of the earth. And in the place of the sweet-scented balms and spices with which she once made fragrant the precincts of her home, she will, by her hope and faith and courage, distil from bitterness, remorse, failure and despair, sweetness that will make glad the city of God.

AVIATION RECORDS.

BERLIN-PARIS FLIGHT.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on July 13:—

M. Audemars, the French aviator, who was the first to fly from Paris to Berlin, has reversed the process, and on July 19, he flew from Berlin to Paris. Starting from Johannisthal at 4-10 a.m., he reached Villacoublay in the evening at 7.52, after landing at Hanover, Brackloede, Wanne, and Rheims, thereby winning the sum of 10,000 marks offered by the Aero Club of Germany for the first flight in a single day from Berlin to Paris.

The French aviator, Le Tour, made an unbroken flight from Paris to Berlin. He ascended at Villacoublay at 4-23 a.m. on Sunday July 13, and alighted near the Johannisthal aerodrome shortly after one p.m.

M. Bider, the aviator, flew over the Bernese Alps from Berne to Domodossola, and thence to Milan on July 13, says the Reuter's correspondent at Berne. He started at 4.8, in splendid weather, from Berne, and at once reached a great height. He passed the Jungfraujoch (10,400ft. high) at 6.7, the Concordia hut at 6.11, and the Eggishorn at 6.20, then disappeared southward, landing safely at Domodossola at 6.40. M. Bider was received by an enthusiastic crowd. After taking a supply of petrol he proceeded to Milan, bearing a letter from the President of the city of Berne to the Mayor or Milan.

VICTORIAN MOTHERS.

A SCIENTIST'S CASE.

"The old-fashioned view of woman's place in nature is the one supported by biological knowledge. Woman's sphere was the home and family, for there she found ample opportunities for the exercise of her special gifts of patience, kindness, and love of offspring," writes Dr. M. S. Pembrey, M.A., in "Science Progress," in an article on "Woman's Place in Nature."

AN UNRESENTED SLUR.

"The slur cast upon our Victorian mothers has not been properly resented. It is true that they did not glory in competing in mental and physical contests with men, but they could and did bear and rear large and healthy families. The possession of a baby is of more value to the State than a first-class in classics or a silver trophy for sport. The peasant woman gazing with longing eyes upon her child at her breast has an experience of the purpose of life which the highest intellectual gifts alone cannot supply.

"Late marriages are bad for the health and morals of both sexes and bad for the State, for the offspring will be less numerous and, as the evidence goes, less vigorous. The idea that a smaller number of children born to parents no longer young will grow up into better citizens owing to a better environment has no biological support. The only child lacks the beneficial effect of the struggle for existence in the family, the mutual education, the discipline and the hardening of both body and mind produced by the clash of its interests with those of numerous brothers and sisters. A woman should experience the joys and trials of a family when she is young and able to adapt herself to circumstances and play with her children; she should look forward to spending her old age not with her children around her, but with her grand-children or great-grandchildren.

"The so-called higher education of women is not a good ideal for either woman, man, or the State. Education at a University for three or four years makes a considerable demand upon the bodily, mental, and pecuniary resources of the woman, and there is little doubt that these would be more useful to all concerned if they were devoted to, or reserved for marriage. There is no evidence that the middle-aged intellectual woman makes a better wife or mother. The indications are all the other way.

"A remedy is to be sought in a return to a simpler standard of living. Limited pecuniary resources are no obstacle to a happy and healthy family, and it is notorious that many of the greatest men have been born sons of poor parents in humble positions. A true biological ideal is necessary: early marriage, numerous offspring, and a healthy struggle for existence. Women, even without votes, have more than their share of influence in moulding public opinion.

FAULTY EUGENISTS.

"The prevention of conception, voluntary abortion, and prostitution have no analogy among the lower animals; they are not physiological, but pathological. These evils are not due to man-made laws, but to the absence of a true sexual instinct in many women. They are not due to low wages, and it is the grossest insult to women to say that poverty is a bar to true virtue.

"But there is general agreement that the more highly educated people are the less fertile. There is both a comic and a pathetic side in the meetings of learned men and women to discuss the subject of eugenics; it would not be an unduly rash calculation to say that the average number of offspring of the married members at most meetings is not more than two."—"Public Opinion."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

WHITE SOUP.
FISH CUTLETS A LA FRANCAISE.
HAMBURG FILLETS A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL
CALF'S HEAD IN JELLY.
LITTLE LOBSTER CREAMS.
COWLEY PUDDING.

Fish, As 6. Beef As. 8. Calf's Head As. 5. Lobster, As. 2. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 5. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and ends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-6.

WHITE SOUP.

This requires no meat. Take 1½ tablespoonsful of flour and mix smoothly with a little cold milk; add to it a good seer of boiling milk, and cook till it thickens add to this a tablespoonful of grated onion, half a teaspoonful of grated lime rind, a little spice, salt, pepercorns and simmer all gently for half an hour, adding a teacupful of previously cooked rice just before serving.

FISH CUTLETS A LA FRANCAISE.

Shred the fish, mix it with half its bulk of breadcrumbs and enough thick white sauce, flavoured with anchovy, or onion or any other sauce and en egg, well beaten to bind it. Egg and roll in baked crumbs, fry and serve with a sauce made of ordinary white sauce to which has been added the yolk of an egg, a little undiluted tinned milk and some lime juice and tobasco sauce.

HAMBURG FILLETS A LA MAITRE d'HOTEL.

Finely mince a pound of steak, season with salt, pepper and onion juice, mix it with an egg and spread it evenly on a platter. Cut it in four equal portions make each into a flattened ball, broil or bake for ten minutes; carefully scoop out enough of the centre to leave space for a raw egg, sprinkle the egg with seasoning to taste, put on each a dab of butter mixed with finely pounded parsley. Return them to the oven long enough to set the egg. Serve garnished with watercress.

CALF'S HEAD IN JELLY.

Carefully boil a calf's head with vegetables to flavour. Remove the head when quite done, and reduce the stock by boiling till there is less than a seer of concentrated stock. Clear this, flavour well and add some dissolved gelatine to it. Cut up the meat from the head, decorate a border mould with bits of carrot, green peas etc., fill in loosely with the meat, pour in the jelly stock and set on ice. Serve with the centre filled with a dainty salad of beetroot, lettuce, grated onion etc., or any other kind preferred.

LITTLE LOBSTER CREAMS.

Prepare a teacupful of finely minced lobster meat; mix it with a little white sauce, a tablespoonful of mayonnaise, a little white wine and some fried crumbs and an egg. Mix well steamed in little china moulds; serve in the moulds with some fried crumbs sprinkled over.

COWLEY PUDDING....

Take a large cupful of mashed potato, a wineglassful of pounded almonds, 2 tablespoonful of sugar and three well beaten eggs. Mix and beat well and pour into a wall buttered mould, but only 3 parts fill it, cover with butter-paper and steam for 1 to 1½ hours. Serve with an ordinary whip sauce. This is made by setting on the fire a wineglassful of sherry, or preferred, only fruit juice, with sugar to taste, and whipping into it over the fire the yolks of two eggs until it is a stiff frotly. It should be done in one pan in another of boiling water and care should be used just to froth it without curdling it.

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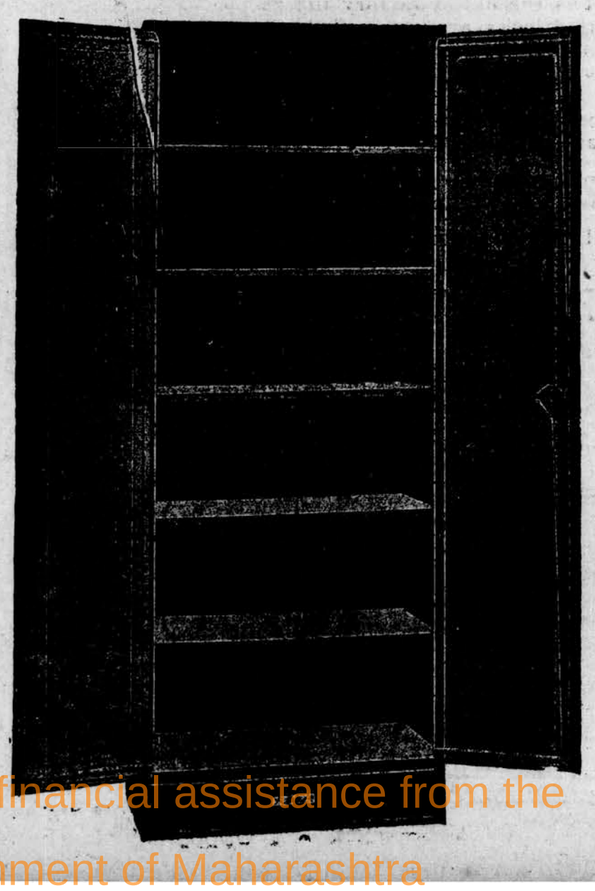

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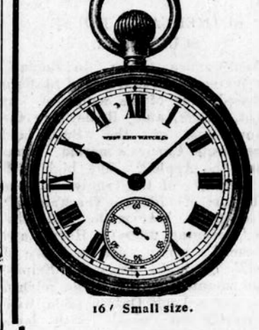

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